INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO. 251 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Young India Will Wipe Out Foreign Domination And Old Fossils

—:o:—

ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS STUMBLING BLOCKS IN INDIA'S PROGRESS

"These Cheeky Liars And Beef-Eaters"

INDIANS IN LONDON SOUND NOTE OF WARNING TO BRITISH PUBLIC

"The younger generation in India will wipe out of existence not only foreign domination but also the domination of old fossils."

This was the note of warning sounded by Dr. Pardhy at a meetings of Indians held in London on Saturday. The doctors dubbed the Round Table Knights as a crowd who had become the stumbling blocks in India's march to progress.

Mr. Brijlal Nehru who occupied the presidential chair said "We must strive every nerve to win freedom from unwilling hands."

Miss Mahomedi, a young Muslim lady studying law, condemned communalism and demanded the freedom of her country.

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Yet another opportunity was taken by the Indian community to voice its feelings against the communalists who were fighting for loaves and fishes. This meeting was a contrast to the one held on Thursday night, as "Elders" had gathered in large numbers. Mrs. Brijlal Nehru presided.

SECTARIANISM CONDEMNED.

Dr. Pardhy, father of the Indian community in England, moved the principal resolution which reads:

"This public meeting of Indian in London strongly condemns the insistence laid at the Round Table Conference on sectarian claims which are contrary to the overwhelming desire of our people for the settlement of our problems on democratic and national lines. This meeting urges the delegates to subordinate all such claims to the interests of India's freedom."

WRONG PEOPLE.

Urging the acceptance of the resolution Dr. Pardhy, who had specially come to London, warned the communalists that they were playing into the hands of the British Government who had deliberately chosen the wrong type of people to come to London. He, however, was not pessimistic about India's future because he knew that even in England at the present moment there were sectarian feelings. He recalled the breaking up of the Roman Catholic procession by the British police only in August last.

A CAMOUFLAGE.

He contended that India was a nation in every term of the word. The communal and minority questions were a camouflage designed by interested parties to damn Indians in the eyes of the world. "The Ma-Bap" Sarkar had taken jolly good care to collect a crowd of delegates who would never agree among themselves. He sounded a note of warning that the time was fast coming when the younger generation would wipe out of existence not only foreign domination in India, but also the domination of the old fossils. These leaders obsessed with inferiority complex have become stumbling blocks of India's progress. (Hear, Hear).

AN IRONY.

It is an irony of fate that when India was an original member of the League of Nations, in the name of protecting minority interests Britain was bossing over India. The younger generation believed in no such thing as the minority or communal problems. India now was in no mood to accept Britain's dictation. She would solve her domestic problem as she liked. To-day she would fight against Britain for her freedom which was her rightful claim.

WANTED CLEAR CUT-DEFINITION.

The younger members of the audience did not like the resolution. They wanted a clear cut definition of the term "Freedom" They also wanted that the meeting should give expression to their feelings that the fight was for the freedom of the workers and peasants. They tabled amendments asking for the establishment of The Workers Republic in India. The amendments were defeated despite the loquacious support given by the defenders of the rights of the workers and peasants.

WOMEN WON'T SUBMIT.

Miss Mahomedi supporting Dr. Pardhy's resolution felt particular pleasure in having an opportunity to make her maiden speech on such an auspicious occasion as to condemn communalism and demand the freedom of her country. In bashful though convincing terms this young "Portia" told her hearers that Indian women would not submit to the humiliating spectacle brought upon the country by a handful of self-interested leaders who were fiddling when the nation was burning.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Madame President felt that the communal question was not the real issue. People from villages and workers from factories did not care a jot, she said, as to who got how many seats in the legislatures. The question of Indian freedom and future destiny of the Indian nation should be decided from quite a different point of view. The solution of all problems was in the grouping on economic lines of different interests.

THIS MINORITY QUESTION.

A quarter of a century ago there was no question of the minority, but it was due to the development of the so-called responsible Government established in India. Separate electorates had served merely as the apple of discord. At present we hardly had any shadow of self-government. "Though we have fallen a prey to the designs of the British Government which is still subjecting and humiliating the nation in various ways, let us open our eyes. The masses of India,—Hindu and Muslim, are starving. The Indian youths are sent to jails and to the gallows. We must strive every nerve to win freedom from unwilling hands.

On one or two occasions when she was interrupted, she retorted: "I never take shelter behind the fact that I am a woman, but I must tell you that you can successfully shout, though as a woman. I cannot shout you down."

"CHEEKY LIARS" AND "BEEF-EATERS"!

Considerable interest was added to the meeting by a small section of the House who called the Hindu leaders "cheeky liars" and the Muslim leaders "beef-eaters." They were, of course, not in support of communal electorates. They wanted to contend that those who were deciding the fate of the nation had the interests of the upper strata of the society at heart and not of the toiling masses who were starving.

INDIAN YOUTHS ADDRESS FROM LABOUR PLATFORM

Warning To British Public

INDIA'S STARVING MILLIONS DETERMINED TO WIN FREEDOM.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Indian delegates are having a easy time to-day. Most of them are taking advantage of the election meetings by visiting different constituencies, mostly in company of Labour Candidates. In addition to delegates some Indian students are taking prominent part by addressing Labour platforms. Most of speeches of Indians contain a warning to the British public that if England would not act nobly and if no settlement was arrived at, now further Civil Disobedience would be resumed throughout the country next year.

One Indian student "Doing Law" said: non-payment of taxes will be the rule and repressive measures likely to follow would probably be without parallel in the history. The teeming millions of India were all agreed and detrmined to win Independence. The longer a satisfactory settlement was deferred the worse would it be for England. India could not be held in subjection much longer and only hatred and bitterness were fostered by continuance of the present situation.

Gandhiji Has As Much Luck As Nepoleon

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Near East and India" in a current number says: "Gandhiji if not a genius, has as much luck as Napoleon. He went to England to persuade statesmen and he has remained to conquer the hearts of people. It is a triumph. It is a definite step towards Swaraj, and the ruin of India by prevarication so bland that no one could hold him responsible for it. By hypnotism of his personality, and by conviction in the shape of a set of ineffective clothes, he has captured a democracy which is so lamentably powerful to-day. He has practically ruined Lancashire and people run in crowds to hail him. So far the results of his visit, in as far as they are effectual, are thispropaganda: for his hazy idealism carries little weight in any but Hindu Community."

MRS. GANGABAI CHOBE

Released from Nagpur Jail.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Oct. 25.

Mrs. Gangabai Chobe, who was sentenced in Itwar picketing case along with "General" Avari was released yesterday morning from Nagpur Central Jail.

WEEK OF IRON RULE IN IRELAND

Two Members Of "Dail" Expelled

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 24.

A week of undisturbed peace following the enactment of the Public Safety Law in the Irish Free State ended to-day with a political incident of considerable significance. Two Labour members of the Irish Parliament who supported Government have been expelled from the Irish Labour Party. They are Mr. Morrissey, Deputy Speaker of the Dail and member for Tipperary, and Mr. Richard Anthony, member for Cork City.—Reuter.

Will "Socialist" "Mac" Be Shipped Overseas?

PRIZE FOR GIVING UP OLD IDEALS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

What high post overseas has the Prime Minister refused to accept? was the question that inspired a speech by Mr. MacDonald at Seaham. He said:

"You are being told that if I return to Parliament I will be going to some important post across bit of the sea. I have already had an opportunity of taking that position but I refused it."

The Newspaper surmise that the Premier was referring to India or the Washington Embassy.

Mr. MacDonald with unflagging energy attended to the official despatch box and delivered three speeches yesterday. He wound up

"The Parsis are the smallest Minority. But because the Parsis sought to serve the country, you witness how Dadabhai and Sir Phirozeshah Mehta came to be the accredited leaders of the Nation, how they received their full share unsolicited."—Mahatma Gandhi.

with the final broadcast on Government's case in the course of which he dealt with his intention to determine as soon as possible the level at which the sterling ig to be stabilised, take as early as possible international action to remedy the "mad" economic situation and review the peace treaties that have "brought us nearer and nearer to the oozing bogs in which we are floundering."

MESSAGE OF HINDU RISHIS

Malaviyaji's Exposition

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Pandit Malaviya conveyed the message of the "ancient rishis of Bharatvarsha" to a large audience of Englishmen and English women at Guildhouse this morning.

Malaviyaji expounding the Hindu philosophy of transmigration of soul said that soul never dies. He emphasized the fact that this discovery was made by Hindu rishis 4,000 years before Christ was born, who also told them that not only God did exist but that God existed in every sentient creature in the Universe. "God is present in every one of us and therefore the differences of caste, colour and creed are merely the result of ignorance. We must realise that we have to work together as children of the same Father irrespective of our faith in Jesus Christ, Buddha, Rama Brahma or Allah." He wounded up his discourse by chanting "Shanti Shanti."

IN INTERESTS OF WORLD STABILITY

Franco-American Banking Resources

LAVAL-HOOVER TALKS LEAD TO AGREEMENT

LONDON, October 24.

Washington.—Mr. Hoover and A. Laval have reached an agreement to co-ordinate the banking resources of France and America in the interests of world stability, but all the details have not yet been settled.

M. Laval is returning to White house to-morrow for the final talk.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

Signor Grandi's Visit To Berlin.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Berlin.—The Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Grandi arrived here this morning for a series of discussions with the German Ministers embracing the world economic crisis, reparations, war debts, disarmament and tariffs.

He was welcomed at the station by Dr. Bruening. It is believed here that establishment of Italo-German economic committee similiar ot Franco-German committee (which was established as result of M. Laval and M Briand's visit to Berlin) will be one of results of the conversations. —Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL ADJOURNED

M. Briand's Appeal To China & Japan

LONDON, October 24.

Geneva.—The League Council has adjourned till the 16th November. M. Briand in his closing speech urged the Chinese and Japanese representatives to persuade their Governments to do nothing to aggravate the conflict

It should be noted that the resolution of the Council with regard to Manchuria has no legal value as it was not adopted unanimously.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL ON JAPANESE TERMS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Geneva.—The Council of the League has voted on the Japanese counterproposal. Japan was the only country to vote for it. The Council's proposal was then put to vote and Japan alone voted against.—Reuter.

MOPLAH PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED AT LAST

"In View of Their Continued Peaceful Conduct"

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Government again considered the case of persons concerned in the Moplah rebellion and have decided that, in view of the present conditions in Malabar and the continued peaceful conduct of the Moplah population, the time has come when the majority of those still in detention may be released without undue danger of disturbance in the district.

Orders have therefore been issued to the District Magistrate to arrange for the release of persons still under detention excepting those convicted of more heinous offence and those whose return is likely to endanger public tranquillity.

Release will be effected in batches as early as practicable and unless untoward circumstances intervene, most of the releases will be completed before the close of the official year.—A.P.

POLICE FIRE ON CYPRUS CROWD.

—:o:—

Marines And Seamen To Protect Govt. Property.

LEADERS OF OUTBREAK ARRESTED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Nicosia.—Five ringleaders of the Cyprus outbreak and Bishop Kitium have been arrested for deportation and taken on board cruiser "London."

The arrests folowed the conference between the various authorities late last night when their advisability was discussed and it was decided that the arrests were essential for the peace of the Island.

NOT FIXED UPON

After the arrest of the crowd. Three rioters are reported to have been wounded.

Marines and seamen were landed at Larnaca, Famagusta, Nicosia and Paphos to protect Government property and there was a demonstration at which police had to be supported. Censorship is working.

"Muslims Are Wedded To Cause Of Indian Nationalism

WILL FIGHT SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH OTHER COMMUNITIES TO LIBERATE MOTHERLAND

PUNJAB CONFERENCE VOTES FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

"Muslim Delegates" At R. T. C. Repudiated

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

Dr. Ansari was greeted with cries of "Long Live Ansari" from the audience when he entered Bradlaugh Hall to preside over the Nationalist Muslim Conference this morning.

The first resolution moved related to the communal settlements which advocated joint electorate with adult suffrage. It permitted reservation of seats only for minorities less than 25 per cent. Mufti Mohammad Naim who moved the resolution appealed to the Muslims to come forward and take full share in the struggle for freedom. "We have tried separate electorates let us now try joint electorates," said Mian Ghulam Rasul who added that the Round Tablers had been so selected as to frustrate the scheme of joint electorates.

Prof. Abdul Majid would rather forego all reforms than have separate electorates. "Even let the present reforms be withdrawn if there were going to be no joint electorates. Under joint electorates religious fanatics would have no place in the legislatures."

Maulana Abdulla declared that the joint electorate was the only means of bringing about peace and freedom to India. Sir M. Iqbal and Sir Mahomed Shafi too, at one time advocated joint electorates. Separate electorates were the cause of Hindu-Muslim dispute. They would accept no constitution which perpetuated this poisonous system. Joint electorate was the only solution of Hindu-Muslim problem. The resolution was passed amidst cries of "Allaho Akbar."

FULL TRANSFERENCE OF POWER.

By the next resolution the Conference resolved to accept no constitution which did not give the people full control over Army, Finance and Foreign Affairs. The Conference also recorded its determination to win complete independence.

Mr. Khan, a Labour Leader, who moved the resolution said they were out to destroy the citadel of capitalism. India must have independence. Swaraj would benefit the Muslims more than the Hindus who were rich and well off.

Moulana Zaffar Ali Khan said as a true Muslim it was his duty to liberate India and have regard and respect for Hindu brethren. He appealed to his co-religionists to work for freedom of motherland.

Mrs. A.I Hussain dressed in khaddar appeared on the platform and recited a poem "India did not belong to Hindus alone." She said Muslim ladies, too, must come forward and join Hindu ladies who were fighting for the country's freedom.

WEDDED TO NATIONALISM.

Dr. Ansari in closing the Conference said, "Punjab Muslim nationalists had to-day determined to fight till the end of their life for a free and united India. Dr. Ansari warned the British Government not to humiliate the sole representative of India Reactionaries at the Round Table did not represent Muslims. The Mussalmans were wedded to the cause of Nationalism and would fight shoulder to shoulder with other communities to liberate their motherland. "Let the British Cabinet beware of false and worthless friends. Many are hollow and weak props which would break at the first strain placed upon them by imperialism when it would come face to face with Nationalism should no honourable settlement be arrived at the Round Table Conference.

(Earlier News on Page 12.)

ON THE PROSCRIBED LIST IN C. P.

"History of Satyagraha" Cholkar's Ballads

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Oct. 25.

The C. P. Government has proscribed the book "Brief History of Satyagraha in Amraoti District" written by Mr. Joshi, Secretary of Amraoti District Congress Committee. It will be recalled during the last week, the Amraoti police raided the District Congress Office and seized the copies of the book.

Another book called "First part of Agreement ("Sametiacha Powada") written by Sjt. Gopal Krishna Cholkar of Akola has also been proscribed. This is the second ballad written by Sjt. Cholkar which has been proscribed.

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A R6091

WANTED—FEMALE PROBATIONERS for the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 8. The Hospital is recognised for the full B. P. N. A. Course. Candidates knowing English upto 5th standard will be preferred. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
A 3828

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for 4 months on Rupees (60 x 15) to carry out Medical Examination of students in State Schools with a prospect of permanent service. Apply before 31-10-31 to JAGAN NATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan Idar State.
A 3813

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENTS?—better enlist assistance of the ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, forward your application enclosing testimonials. Terms are moderate. Address:—106/110, Kamar Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
R6096

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing RESIDENT SURGEON for Sir Pratap Hospital, Himatnagar, Idar State. Pay Rs. 200—25—500. Apply stating qualifications and experience before 31st October, 1931, JAGAN NATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State.
A 3812

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Bharoach, Poona and Khandesh for a Progressive Life Office with very strong National Directorate and liberal conditions. Good salary and commission for guaranteed business. For particulars, apply CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Bombay Post, Seven
A R6052

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS for Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Nasik, Kolaba and Satara. Terms liberal. Men of status and influence only need apply to:—GENERAL MANAGER, The New India Assce. Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay.
A 3827

WANTED—AGENTS, Bombay and outside highgrown teas. Can work part time. Liberal Commission. Security Essential. NANDLAL RAMDAS & CO., 81, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 6077

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A (2)

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M W5

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A 3814

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CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

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WANTED—Very little used Expellers in the best working order. Apply giving full particulars of machines and lowest price to the SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
N R6080

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R6082

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C R6089

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
C R 300

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ALL MOTOR OWNERS are informed that the prices of all Motor Goods are increased by 25 to 50 per cent., by all the members of our Union.

THE INDIAN MOTOR ACCESSORIES,
and
PETROL DEALERS' UNION,
BOMBAY.
3729.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1931, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—Intimating that the term of office of the Corporation's Representatives on the Museum Board will expire on the 27th December, 1931; (b) Election of two Representatives of the Corporation on the Museum Board.

2. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of Special Committees: (b) Election of members of the Committees.

3. Interpellations.

4. Letter from Mr. D. M. Kalyanpurkar—Regarding the introduction of Physical Training in Municipal Schools.

5. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society—Applying for an increased grant to the Shraddhanand Anath Mahila Ashram of the Society.

6-10. Letters from (6) Professor H. A. Date of the Dumb and Deaf Institution; (7) the President, Ayurvedic Dharmarth Dawakhana Mandal; (8) the Joint Honorary Secretary, Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee; (9) Bai Ratanbai Mehta on behalf of the night classes for the Depressed Classes at Dadar Main Road; and (10) the Lady Principal, School for Married Women—Applying for a grant-in-aid for their respective institutions.

11. Letter from Mrs. Snehalatabai R. Rane, late Lady Superintendent, Municipal Urdu School—Regarding payment of Provident Fund Contributions in respect of her service under the Schools Committee.

12. Letter from the Chief Secretary, Salvation Army—Forwarding a Statement of Accounts of the Salvation Army Rescue Home for the year ending 30th September, 1930, etc.

13. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes—Forwarding Annual Report together with the audited statement of accounts of the Institution for the year 1930-31.

14. Letter from Mr. W. V. Kelkar—Forwarding further correspondence regarding the payment of the Provident Fund amount standing to the credit of the late Mr. Padmakar Hari Dandekar, a Municipal teacher.

15. Letter from Jani Ladi—Applying for gratuity in consideration of the service rendered by her husband, late Dewo Madhak, a Municipal scavenger.

16. Letter from Jetha Gaya Dhed—Requesting that his father may be granted a gratuity for his service under the Municipality or in lieu thereof the applicant may be given a job.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

17. Recommending sanction to an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Water Works, being allowed to draw carriage allowance at the rate of Rs. 40 per month during the period he acts as Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

18. Regarding the work done by the Test Audit Officer during the half-year ending 31st December, 1930.

19. Reporting on the question of the continuance of certain allowances to the Schools Committee's staff.

20. Reporting on the question of rewarding Mr. Rajaram Bin Rajaram for his services in connection with certain retrenchments made in the Workshops.

21. Recommending sanction to a contract being entered into with Messrs. Wright & Co. for the supply of Liquid Chlorine required for chlorinating the Tansa water supply.

22. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to increase the conveyance allowance of such of the Water Works Inspectors as are required to maintain a motor cycle.

23. Recommending sanction to certain additional Budget grants from the amount reserved for the renewal of grants for 1930-31, etc., to meet the expenditure till the close of the year.

24. Recommending that an application from the President, Ayurvedic Dawakhana Mandal, for a grant to the free Ayurvedic Dispensary of the Mandal in the Dongri District be forwarded to the "Grants-in-Aid" Committee.

25. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

26. Approving, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, of the exemption of four Jamadars of the Market Department from furnishing security.

27. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,710-13-0 to meet the moiety of the compassionate allowance payable to Mr. Malhar G. Wadhavkar, one of the sons and heirs of the late Mr. G. W. Wadhavkar, Chief Registration Clerk, Assessment and Collection Department.

28. Forwarding the Commissioner's report as to whether any Municipal carts and water are supplied to the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd., for road repair purposes, etc.

29-30. Statements of Budget transfers (29) sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee and (30) sanctioned by the Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

31. Reporting on the application of Mala Karson, late Municipal halalkhore, for a gratuity.

32. Reporting the payment of a gratuity to Raghoo Yessoo, late Municipal stable bigari.

33. Forwarding a half-yearly report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

34. Forwarding a statement giving the reasons for the delay in submitting reports on certain Resolutions passed by the Corporation.

35. Forwarding lists showing the places where Anopheline mosquitoes were found breeding from 31st August to 26th September, 1931.

36. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies for September, 1931.

37. Forwarding a quarterly statement of motor vehicles taxed and exempted.

38. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the third quarter of 1931.

39. Requesting sanction to the exchange of certain set-forward and set-back lands at Mahim-Kapad Bazar Road.

40. Reporting on the application of Baloo Tukaram, late Municipal scavenger, for reinstatement in service or for payment of a gratuity.

41. Government letter—Forwarding a copy of the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Bombay Development Schemes for and to the end of 1929-30.

42. Letter from Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), K.C.I.E., O.B.E.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

43. Regarding the question of rescinding the Corporation Resolution prohibiting the sale of the rights of tapping Municipal cocoanut trees for drawing toddy.

44. Regarding the question of the milk supply of Bombay.

45. Regarding irregularities in the construction of footpaths.

46 Regarding a suggestion for decentralising the Municipal administration on the lines of the London County Council.

47. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

48. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the proceedings of the Committee's weekly meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

49. From Mr. Vithaldas Kanji—Regarding the affiliation of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to the University of Bombay.

50. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report regarding increases in rent demanded by the house owners.

51. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole and another Councillor—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of undertaking by the Corporation Fire Insurance of Municipal and private buildings and Life Insurance of Municipal employees and of starting a Municipal Bank and a Press.

52. From Mr. Ramji Bharmal, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri and two other Councillors—For requesting the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to make a provision in the next year's Budget Estimates for completing the paving or the partly paved footpaths at Broach Street, Surat Street, etc.

53. From Mr. G. I. Griffiths, seconded by Mr. Alwyn Ezra—For requesting the Commissioner to provide electric fans in the visitors' gallery.

54. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that while effecting economies in the Municipal expenditure, employees drawing Rs. 200 and under should not be affected.

55. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For amending the Procedure Rules of the Corporation so as to substitute either the word "Mayor" or the words "Presiding Authority" for the word "President" wherever it occurs.

56-60. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas For (56) requesting the Commissioner to place before the Corporation Mr. Modak's scheme for the sewerage of the North of the Island, (57) ascertaining from the Calcutta Corporation the price per unit of electrical energy in that City; (58-59) appointing a Committee to consider, (58) the desirability of amending the Municipal Act, so as to enlarge the borrowing powers of the Corporation to enable them to purchase self-supporting Public Utility concerns and (59) the ways and means to enable the Corporation to exercise their right of purchasing the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd., in 1947 and (60) obtaining a report from the Commissioner for the cause of delay in submitting Counsel's opinion in the matter of fees claimed by Messrs Dodd and Watson.

61. From Mr. B. P. Wadke—For expressing Corporation's appreciation of the action taken by the Bombay Legislative Council and by Government for changing the designation of the President of the Corporation to that of Mayor.

62. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the restrictions placed on the granting of leave to Municipal peons and the economy effected thereby.

63. From Mr. I. S. Patel, seconded by Mr. M. M. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner to provide a public urinal at Chowpatty.

64. From Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale—For requesting the Commissioner to cover the top of the urinal situated at the junction of Old Nagpada and Jackeria Masjid Street.

65. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee regarding tenders for printing Urdu forms.

66. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether the services of the temporary staff engaged on the Vaiterna Scheme Survey have been dispensed with.

By order of His Worship the Mayor of Bombay,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 24th October, 1931.

NOTICE.

From WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1931, the offices of
The Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
The Minerva Mills, Ltd.,
Messrs. N. Sirur & Co.,
will be REMOVED from 19, Bank Street, Bombay,
to
TEMPLE BAR BUILDINGS, 70, Forbes Street,
(Opposite King's Statue), Fort, Bombay.
3803

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLIUM COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 43152 for hundred shares bearing distinctive Nos. 608313 to 608412 and No. 43154 for hundred shares bearing distinctive Nos. 1931463 to 1931562 standing in the name of Shaikh Ali Baakza (Khan Bahadur) at present of Adenwalla Mansions, New Queens Road, Bombay, are reported LOST. All persons having any lien claim or interest in the same, are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date, after which the Company will issue certificates for the said shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
11, Bank Street,
Bombay, 23rd October, 1931.
R6081

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATES relating to Share Nos. 23338 and 23566 of Rs. 50 each of the above Company standing in the name of Mr. Ramakrishna Narayan Bijur have been LOST. Any claims in respect of the said Shares should be made to us at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this notice, failing which duplicate Share Certificates relating to the above Shares will be issued to the above Shareholder.

For The Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
3331

Public Notices

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The 413T EXHIBITION will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay in January, 1932. For prospectus apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.
3829

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BHAGIRATH SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, having its Registered Office at Jalgaon, District East Khandesh in the Province of Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition for the Winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay presented to the Court by Shrikissan Shrilal of Shendurni Taluka Jamner, District East Khandesh, a creditor of the said Company, on the 14th day of September, 1931, which was fixed for hearing on the 2nd November, 1931, is under the Judge's Order dated the 12th day of October, 1931, directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 7TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1931.

Dated this 23rd day of Oct., 1931.
THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys
65, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay.
3830

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PLOT OF MUNICIPAL LAND, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF KAMATIPURA CENTRE ROAD AND KAMATIPURA 8TH STREET.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3.30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land (since redeemed) belonging to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, admeasuring about 50 square yards, situate at the junction of Kamatipura Centre Road and Kamatipura 8th Street, bearing Collector's New Nos. 10725, 1/10725, New Survey No. 6331, and Cadestral Survey No. 132 of Byculla Division and bearing Municipal E Ward No. 1747, Street Nos. 82-86 New Street No. 52 and bounded on the North by Kamatipura 8th Street, on the East by Kamatipura Centre Road, on the South by property of Mr. Elahibux Shaik Boodin bearing C. S. No. 131 and on the West by the property of Mr. Abdul Kadar Goolam Husein bearing C. S. No. 133.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 1st November next at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "Gandhi Cottage," Lands End, Bandra, valuable household furniture such as Oval dining table, chairs, blackwood, sideboard, dinner waggon, sweet-toned cottage piano by G. Aello & Sons, roll top writing table drawing room suites, cabinets, dressing tables, almirahs, iron and brass bedsteads, teapoys, hat-stand, glass, crockery and plateware, carpets, wall paintings, Chinese carved screen, water tanks, etc. 1 Graham Paige" Saloon motor car in running order
The property of Mrs. Perin A Kader.
Catalogues will be published and property on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

N. Y. K LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Oct.	31 Oct.
Suwa Maru	10700	...	@3 Nov.
x Tango,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	12 Nov.	22 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	5978	19 ,,	30 ,,
Makegaki Maru	10500		@ 20 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Harima Maru	10500	28 Oct	14 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	12 Nov.	29 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hong kong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru	2200	11 Nov.	17 Nov.
Taiyo Maru	23000	24 ,,	1 Dec.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand

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Agents
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Hague Maru	9th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Havre ,,	25th ,,	6th Nov
Borneo ,,	9th Nov.	22nd ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	8th Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 23150 23472., Telegrams: "Shosen."

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SILVER
CHINA
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*Name*_____

*Address*_____

C.-1.

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ON sale everywhere . . . these new Silk Flakes for washing your silks, woollens, cottons and all fine materials.

Soft and filmy, Silk Flakes are made from the finest vegetable oils—*they are entirely free from animal fats and injurious chemicals* and cannot harm even the most delicate fabrics.

Take one of the red triangular cartons home with you today and whisk a small quantity of the delicately perfumed flakes in a basin of warm water. . . . see how quickly they become a rich, creamy lather . . . see how beautifully they wash your daintiest garments, leaving them soft and fresh, delightfully scented with lavender.

Silk Flakes *for washing all delicate materials*

TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD., BOMBAY

ADDRESS ENQUIRIES TO — P. O. BOX NO. 202, BOMBAY

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Sales Of Indians Against Purchases Of Americans

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following weekly report on the 19th instant:—

This Gold drain on Amerira is interesting, particularly so as it was not entirely unanticipated. We have, in fact, sometimes wondered why it was so long in making an appearance for, while one is prepared to admit that the actual resources of America are large and the potential resources immense, the position would be more reassuring from the foreigner's point of view if there was evidence of a greater consistency between position and policy by means of which some of those potential resources might be converted into actual active assets.

For the first time for five years America's trade balance in August was adverse. Internally she is reputed to possess something like £300,000,000 of "frozen" assets. Externally we sometimes ponder on the probable temperature of her War Debts, but this of course is merely a though "enpassant". Of her internal assets £300,000,000 are reputed to be in a state bordering on refrigeration in closed banks, a similar amount even more chilly in defaulted real estate bonds, and a very large sum is hoarded by nervous owners. Her budgetary position was recently stated to be something like fifteen hundred million Dollars on the wrong side. She can of course borrow and borrow, internally at any rate, cheaply, but we have yet to be convinced that loans can, without serious thought for the future, be treated as income.

Prior to Britain's divorcement from Gold, the Dollar had attracted very considerable sums of British as well as other countries' capital, but with Britain off Gold the position is vastly different. To draw a parallel in cotton one might suggest that the best way of appreciating bear arguments is to go "long". Having gone into Dollars an operator sees the potential weakness of the Dollar position as never before, and more often than not gets out. As in many cases this operation consolidates a profit, it is even more likely to be undertaken, and the fact is that 607 million Dollars gold has either gone or been made comfortable for a journey from America since Britain went off Gold. The loss of Gold last week amounted to 213 million Dollars, of which 114 millions went to France. The trade lgures of France for August were adverse, and for the first nine months of the year her exports were down "in volume" by over 25 per cent. It is conceivable that a country might be self contained to the point of not wanting exports, but that is a view hardly likely to be taken by America. Gold and more particularly pre-war normalcy in a country's relationship to Gold are not the best points in a policy if, by any chance, that country does want to increase her exports.

As for America's present Gold position, the relationship of reserves to liabilities is stated to be 61.80 per cent. against 80.9 per cent. a year ago. If we are not mistaken, a few months ago it was not so very far from 100 per cent. So far her lost Gold is possibly helpful and the present ratio is still far from the danger line of 40 per cent., but it is a laudable principle in navigation to change course "before" rocks are hit and a Gold drain, once started, is not so easy to stop until budgets are balanced and an adverse trade balance is corrected—if possible by increased exports.

Our conclusion is a repetition of our opinion of last week. We are emphatically against any short position in cotton in New York.

In India attention has recently been focussed on general rains over the Oomra districts and majority opinion points to extensive damage. While we agree that possibly serious damage has been done where rains were abnormally heavy, yet we cannot help thinking that on the whole there is very considerable exaggeration in reports at present current. In the first place, upcountry opinion is invariably pessimistic because the "immediate" effect of heavy rain is impressive—but observe the same fields after a few weeks of open sunny weather. Secondly the crop is at least three weeks late. It may be only coincidence, but we are inclined to the opinion that there is something more than confidence in the fact that Divali, fixed on the Hindu (Lunar) calendar is this year something like three weeks late relative to the Western calendar. The monsoon was late in beginning and the crop as a result had a late start, but Divali, after which festival it is normal for Oomras to move, is also late. Consequently, do not middle October rains this year lose a little usual significance? We are inclined to think so.

Meanwhile, nervousness concerning possible damagee has put Bombay out of parity relative to any other cotton market and at the moment prices are about 10 per cent. above the level at which our cotton might be attractive for export.

For a long shot there is much to be said for sales of East Indians against purchases of Americans.

THE REAL PROBLEM

Communal Question Is Subsidiary

The following letter was published in the "Spectator" in mail week:—

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mr. E. Lomas Oliver's policy of wait and see is a counsel of despair. How can a settlement between Great Britain and India leave the masses uncertain and despairing? Action is needed, and very urgently, to stabilize the Indian situation. Any further dalliance in the primrose path of inactivity would result in revolutionary forces getting the upper hand in India.

Why, may I ask, should the British-Indian settlement be deferred to the wrangling and quarrelling of the communalists over the Hindu-Moslem adjustments? The tactics of the communalist delegates in particular of putting their dogmatic claims as an obstacle to the peace between India and England deserves strong condemnation. The urgent problem of peace between England and India for the prosperity of both must be solved now and at once. The communal question is subsidiary, and is a matter between two communities. I submit that the only way to solve that is for the British Government to declare how far it is prepared to go in its concessions to India as a whole. Then only would the Hindus and the Moslems know where they exactly stand, and what is the prize for which they are prepared to fly at each other's throats. If that cardinal problem cannot be settled the Hindu-Moslem question does not arise at all. Mr. Gandhi pointed out on Thursday last at St. James's that the so-called spokesmen of the Moslem community represented no one but themselves, and were chosen by the Government and not by the people, and begged the British Government to lay their cards on the table. That, in the words of Mr. Oliver, "was a sensible remark of Mr. Gandhi, whether we like Mr. Gandhi or not."—I am, Sir, &c.,

M. MAHMUDULLAH,
Barrister-at-Law, President, Freedom League, India.
16, Blomfield Court Mansions, W. 9.

Madrasah Ma-Adinul Uloom Students Conference

Special Session To Replenish Funds

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

A Madras correspondent writes:—

The Madrasah Ma-Adinul Uloom has been in existence for these 35 years, during which period it has been doing meritorious and exalted service in the field of Mapla education. It has three branch Madrasas under the name Madrasah Hakeemiyah, Madrasah Husainiyah and Madrasah Quwathul Islam. The present strength of all these institutions are above 600. Here Muslim children, male and female, are given religious instruction, as well as secondary education, in accordance with the secondary course of studies. They are also taught Urdu and Arabic on efficient lines. The pupils receive education free of cost. Many of the students are either helpless and destitute orphans or the children of parents steeped in poverty and consequently some of them have to be provided with text books, notes, etc., while some actually depend upon the Madrasah for their food and maintenance.

It is proposed to hold a special session of the students' conference at Madras in the last week of December 1931. To meet the acute financial strains of the Madrasah the sale of tickets at the rate of Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Re. 1, As. 8 is launhed upon. To those who are interested in the upliftment of Mapla education an earnest and sincere appeal is made to buy these tickets in large numbers and help this useful institution and the students therein.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, October 23.

Our Sugar market ruled steady but quiet during the week under review with very narrow fluctuations in prices. Ready prices on the whole register a drop of about half an anna and September and October, November and December shipment prices also declined by about 1-14 and 1|2 anna respectively. Offtake for Spot Sugar remained satisfactory during the week. Owing to heavy fluctuations in Dollar Sterling Exchange, turnover of forward positions in the market was very limited. It is believed that if sterling appreciates, forward positions will have to decline to some extent. It is reported that One European House sold about 7000 tons of Java White Sugar (October Shipment) at Rs. 5|11|3 per cwt. F.B.H. to the syndicate of Bazaar dealers and also 3000 tons of the same quality at Rs. 5|13|3 (C.I.F. Bedi Bunder) to a Bedi Merchant. It is also reported that another European House sold about 700 tons of Continental Beet Sugar (Double bags) of October or November Shipments at Rs. 5|9 C.I.F. Bedi Bunder on Seller's Option and 3000 tons of Java Sugar of October Shipment. New crop at Rs. 5|14|3 per cwt. C.I.F. Bedi Bunder to a Jamnagar Buyer. Thus there had been the business of about 13,000 tons for Bedi Bunder in all. It is believed that Resales by the British Indian Importer consisted of 13000 tons S.S. India at Rs. 5|13 to Rs. 5|12 3 F.R.H. and 500 tons October Shipment Java New Crop at Rs. 5|13 C.I.F. Colombo and 750 tons of Java Old Crop October Shipment at 5|13 to 5|12 C.I.F. Okha.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST RATES.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—Rs. 15|8 and Rs. 15|7|6 for Java White Sugar, Rs. 5|11|9 and Rs. 5|10|6 for September, Rs. 5|11|6 and Rs. 5|11 for October, November and December Shipments and Rs. 14|11|3 and Rs. 14|10 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi markets report firm tendency with better turn over. Spot rates ruling there, according to the latest information are Rs. 11|3|6 and Rs. 14|12|6 respectively.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Java is reported very dull and weak during the week with very limited turn over. New York reports a decline of 3 points in Spot and 3 to 7 points in Forward positions. London reports an advance of 1|2 d. in October and a decline of 2 to 3d. in December and March.

A report from London states that 5 steamers to carry Russian sugars November shipment are booked for India. So far 3 cargoes have already been sold to the west-coast while further is an offer as Continental Beet (Double bags) shipment from any European Port. By these news it is believed that V.J.P. in Java are now prepared to meet buyers for New crop whitest at Fl. 8 at which they could sell only about 3000 tons against their previous limit of Fl. 8-1|2. News from Hamburg states that Germany have bought 20,000 tons sugar from Russia.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. India arrived during the week with a cargo of about 26200 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. Subedar is expected to arrive in the middle of November with about 15000 bags.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 40,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,60,000 bags.

QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazaar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15|7|6 per cwt.
Transhipmest Rs. 7|12|6 p.c. F.B.H.
S.S. India Rs. 5|11|6 p.c. F.B.H.
S.S. Subedar Rs. 5|10|6 p.c. F.B.H.
Shipment, September Ns. 5|19|6 p.c. F.B.H.
Shipment, October Rs. 5|11 p.c. F.B.H.
Shipment, November Rs. 5|11 p.c. F.B.H.
Shipment, November, December Rs. 5|11 p.c. F.B.H.
Russian Ready Sugar Rs. 14|11 p.c. F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

Holbrook's Sauce

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HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

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THE UNIVERSAL TRADING COMPY., Special Agents, Vincent Cross Road. Dadar, BOMBAY.

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"NEITHER GOLD NOR SILVER, BUT SINKING STERLING."

—:o:—

Mr. Birla's Indictment Of Sir Samuel Hoare's Currency Policy.

Mr. G.D. Birla writes in the "Manchester Guardian," in mail week:—

In 1927, in the teeth of popular opposition, the Government "plus-valued" the rupee from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. (gold) when other countries had either devalued their money or come back to their original parity. The legislation was passed by a narrow majority of three, and of the sixty-eight votes cast in its favour nearly forty were those of either officials or nominated non-officials and Europeans.

Public opinion was as uncompromisingly opposed to the new ratio after its fixation as it had been before. Warnings which were repeatedly given turned out to be true. The fall in the prices of articles which India exports has been much more serious than that in the prices of articles which she imports—in natural consequence of an appreciated ratio. While the fall in the case of imported articles between September, 1929, and December, 1930, was 16 per cent., that in the case of exportable commodities was no less than 36 per cent. This so much affected the purchasing power of the agriculturists that eventually imports came to be as unsaleable as exports. Deficit Budgets became the rule rather than the exception. Gold resources were frittered away. Debts have continued to pile up. The total interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, whether in rupee or in sterling, have stood as follows:—

March 31, 1924 .. 919.00 crores.
March 31. 1927 .. 1,006,19 crores.
March 31, 1931 .. 1,171.96 crores.

Thus, a new debt of about 252 crores (2,520,000,000) of rupees has been contracted during the last 7 years, and the rate which has been paid for three months' accommodation has been anything from 1 per cent. to 2 per cent. higher than the rate at which banks have been able to obtain deposit for a like period. No wonder that at times when money has been available in other financial centres at 2 per cent. or 1-1/2 per cent., the Bank rates in Calcutta and Bombay have been as high as 7 per cent. or even 8 per cent. The net contraction of currency, from April 1, 1926, to date, has amounted to about 125 crores. Trade has suffered and so has industry. The Indian agriculturist finds himself at present unable to meet his liabilities. He is not in a position to-day to pay either the Land Revenue or the interest on the money he has borrowed. No doubt, the world depression is partly to blame, but it is the appreciated rupee which has precipitated a crisis in his case.

Indian merchants have spoken, at times appealingly, at times with bitterness, against the currency policy of the Government, but on every occasion what they have been given was a sermon on the advantages of the stability of exchange. In registering their protests they have had to put up with a good deal of libellous misrepresentation, for they have been described as men who had remitted their money out of India and were pressing for a lower exchange from selfish motives. It was dishonest but nothing unusual for those at the helm of Indian affairs to indulge in and abet propaganda of this kind against their opponents.

England's malady has been similar to India's, but not half as serious, and what has she done? Retrenched and suspended the gold standard; tariffs, of course, being still to come. When Great Britain chose, and chose rightly, to suspend the gold standard we might have expected, even at this late hour, similar action in India, and those who heard the Finance Member's statement that "the Government of India had decided to issue an ordinance giving effect to the decision to suspend the statutory obligation to sell sterling or gold against rupees" must have heaved a sigh of relief until the Secretary of State came out with quite a different statement in the Federal Structure Committee. "To follow gold," Sir Samuel Hoare said, "and so to increase the sterling value of the rupee at this juncture is, I am sure, you will agree, out of the question. It has, therefore, been decided to maintain the present currency on a sterling basis. I am satisfied that this is the right course for India, and is the most conducive to Indian interests. The Government of India will accordingly continue the policy under which stability in the terms of sterling has been secured in the past."

The two statements are not the same, as while the former suspends all standard, the Secretary of State adopts a new standard which is neither of gold nor of silver nor of commodities, but of a sinking sterling.

The effect of this policy may be disastrous in many ways. For one thing, the rupee, even if depreciated to the extent of 50 per cent. in terms of gold, must remain at 1s. 6d. in terms of sterling, even if sterling does not depreciate more than, say, 20 per cent. It can so happen because the British Government has already taken steps to see that capital is not exported out of Great Britain, and it is impossible not to suspect that this move is designed to help the British investor to bring his money back from India at 1s. 6d. when suspending the exchange standard entirely would have depreciated the rupee, not only in terms of gold, though to a greater extent, but also in terms of sterling.

Again, assuming for the sake of argument that the rupee is in a better position than the sterling, and that there is a tendency for British capital to go out to India, what would then be the function of the Government of India in order to maintain the rupee at 1s. 6d.? The Government will have to buy sterling at 1s. 6d. freely when it no longer represents gold. All the rupees issued in India in this manner will have no other backing than sterling.

Such is the position to-day, at a time when the Round Table Conference is sitting to make India an equal partner in the British Commonwealth. Will the British public take note of it?.

ASHRAM OPENED IN BARODA

For Social Uplift, Specially Of Backward Ryots

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Oct. 21.

The Baroda Raj Prajamandal is inaugurating different "weeks" in different Prants, for enrolling members, and collecting funds. The Kadi Prant has responded first and has begun their week, on Monday last and the Baroda City commences its week to-morrow. The workers feel enthusiastic about the task they have taken up.

Dr. Sumant Mehta, the most prominent worker of the Baroda Praja Mandal, has started an Ashram at Shertha in Kalol Taluka, Prant Kadi. It has filled a long-felt want.

The opening ceremony was performed on the Dusserah day, by C. J. Suparia, President, Baroda Raj Praja Mandal, who was specially invited by the village people for the occasion, and numerous Kadi Prant workers who were present, promised their whole-hearted support to the Ashram. The object of the Ashram is social uplift of the ignorant people of the Taluka, especially the Thakurdas, who are still primitive. All success to Dr. Sumant, and his co-workers, Mr. C. Pandit of Sidhpur and Bhaishanker Bhatia of Vyara Sangadh.

Mr. H. G. Wells And The Doctor's Mandate

Mr. H.G. Wells, who sailed from Southampton, in the Aquitania for New York, said:—

"I think the situation of the world is very grave at the present time, and everybody ought to do some hard thinking about it. The patient is very ill. I think we ought to call in a doctor, but I do not think we ought to give a doctor's mandate to amateurs. It is a matter for people like Sir George Paish, Mr. Maynard Keynes, and other economists to work out what is wrong. Unless we consult such men we shall no more find a solution by popular excitement or electioneering than we can hope to cure a broken leg by the same means."

The purpose of Mr. Wells's visit to America is to see his new book, "The work, wealth, and happiness of mankind," through the printers' hands.

THE NEW TAXES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A few days ago, the supplementary budget was issued by the Finance Member, and the taxes imposed are unbearable by poor and middle class people.

Since the taxes were imposed, the prices of sugar and kerosene oil have jumped up. I beg to draw the attention of the authorities that the taxes on the domestic articles such as sugar, kerosene oil are not to be increased. Domestic articles such as rice, atta, sugar, kerosene oil must be cheaper than at present.

Formerly, the price of post card was one pie. it jumped from one pie to half an anna and now shall jump to three pies. As well as the cost of cover formerly was half an anna, it jumped to one anna and we shall have to pay 1½ anna. Such heavy taxes are quite unbearable and greatly burdensome on very poor men as well as the middle class people.

As regards the "terminal tax", the authorities are contemplating to impose the tax on those who are coming and going by railways and steamers. Those who have been staying in the suburbs for the last so many years will have to pay terminal tax.

The authorities must realise that now-a-days thousands are unemployed and actually they are starving and sometimes they are committing suicide when they cannot tolerate starvation. Business has also been very dull for last many months and in such time heavy taxes should not be imposed.

Again two pies per rupee tax is imposed on the earnings over Rs. 1,000. This tax is also unbearable on those who are drawing poor pay and are family men.

Will the authorities consider the present state and do something for the relief of the poor and middle class people and unemployed men?—Yours, etc.,

BYRAMJI H. KARAI.

PLOT TO SMASH THE EMPIRE

Trebitsch-Lincoln Confesses

T. T. Trebitsch-Lincoln, the naturalised Hungarian who became Liberal M. P. for Darlington in 1910 and who during the war served a sentence of imprisonment for forgery, is still, it seems, anxious to retire to Tibet to enter a Buddhist monastery.

In his "Autobiography of an Adventurer" (translated from the German by Emile Burns; Leonard Stein, 12s. 6d.) he deplores his failure to secure the permission of the British authorities, who "would not believe that it was only Buddhism which drew me there."

Few adventurers can claim a career more varied. Born an Orthodox Jew in a Hungarian village, Lincoln became a Christian in his early youth.

HIS KENT CURACY.

In England he held a curacy in Kent before investigation of social problems abroad for Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree introduced him to politics.

Where he is fairly illuminating is in that part of his book evidently intended for German consumption. He describes his abortive visits to the ex-Kaiser and Crown Prince as an emissary of the German monarchists.

Having sold his secrets to the French Intelligence Service, Lincoln migrated to China. He considered that

"it was only from China that the British Empire could be attacked in India with any prospect of success.....

My idea was to organise China both in the economic and the military spheres, and to transform the country into a naval and military Power of the first rank, which would then inevitably be supported by the other Asiatic peoples.

So he constituted himself adviser to General Wu Pei-fu, and tried unsuccessfully to raise a loan in Europe. But when General Wu's front collapsed in the Civil War, Lincoln turned to Buddhism in Ceylon.

He ends his book with a significant admission that his hostility to England has been a mistake. He says:

"That I have to regret this to-day, that I cannot help seeing the pointlessness, yes, even the folly of my enmity to this one real bulwark of civilisation—therein, perhaps, lies the key to the tragedy of my life."—"Daily Mail."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Sponsored Programme by H.M.V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.; 4-30 p.m.: Gramophone Records; 5 p.m. Ladies hour, Talk by Vatsalabai Dhamapurker, on "Lessons in Sewing," in Marathi; 7 p.m.: Light music by Miss Lakdawalla, Instrumental.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT MADHAV BAUG.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

By Rashtriya Bal-Vijaya Mela.

(i) Dialogue on Unemployment amongst Youth: 9 to 10 p.m.

(ii) Children's Swaraj: 6 to 6-30 p.m.

(iii) Mimicry Feats by Sjt. Narayanrao Walavalkar.

(The Mela troupe consists of Miss Indu Diwadkar, Sulochana Kate and Kamal Mhatre).

LATE DR. A.K. DALAL MEMORIAL FUND:—A meeting of the subscribers to the above fund will be held in the Physiology Department of the Grant Medical College to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the question of utilising the amount collected.

BOMBAY HAWKERS' UNION:—Under the auspices of the above Union, a procession will start to-day (Monday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) from the Union Office, Pydhownie, to end at the Azad Maidan where a public meeting will be held. Also a peaceful hartal by all the hawkers in the city will be declared.

B.P.C.C.:—A meeting of the Municipal Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

CHANDANWADI I. TRUST CHAWLS TENANTS' MEETING:—Under the auspices of the above chawls tenants, a meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Paymaster, Advocate, High Court will preside and Messrs. S.K. Patil, L.B. Nipbadkar, Ganpatishankar Desai, Y. K. Parulkar and D.P. Pathak will speak.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE:—Swami Vishwanand of Ram Krishna Mission, Khar, will deliver in English a religious discourse on the subject of "Karma Yoga," to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gokuldas Tejpal Shree Laxmi Narayan Temple, situated at Gowalia Tank.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA:—To-day (Monday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Smt. Gulabben Javeri, a member of the Managing Committee of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, will receive all the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh for Garba Dances at her residence, Manibhuvan Laburnam Road, Gamdevi.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The work of training the 1st batch of recruits to the Hindustani Seva Dal is nearing completion. Those intending to join the second batch should give their names to their respective ward secretaries or at the Congress House within a week.

SANTA CRUZ TEMPLE.

In connection with the Laxmi-Narayan Temple at Santa Cruz, negotiations with the temple trustees as regards their ban on the entry of "untouchables", are still continuing. Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj is assisting in these attempts.

BOMBAY GURKHA LEAGUE.

At a recent public meeting of the residents of Bombay, it was resolved that "in future the designation of the "Bombay Gurkha Sangh" shall be known and changed into "Gurkha League, Bombay Branch," and it shall be amalgamated with the "H. Q. Gurkha League, Dehra Dun." It was also resolved that "the same gentlemen working in the "Bombay Gurkha Sangh" be retained in their respective capacities as the office-bearers of the new "Gurkha League, Bombay Branch," till the next election.

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MR. NARIMAN'S EXHORTATION TO PEOPLE.

Bombay Salutes Country's Flag.

An impressive ceremony of hoisting the National Flag was performed on the sands of Chowpaty by Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. on Sunday morning. The function was arranged under the joint auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Girgaum D. C. Committee and it was attended by a very large gathering. Congress volunteers including Sevikas of the Hindustani Seva Dal saluted the Flag according to the technique of the Hindustani Seva Dal after it was ceremoniously hoisted by the President.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

Sjt. Nariman, in addressing the gathering, said they had to perform this ceremony every month and on all auspicious occasions lest they should forget their duty by the Flag of their nation. He referred to the R.T.C. and Gandhiji's efforts and sounded a note of warning. They had no reason to be jubilant over Gandhiji's reception there. Grimmer fight awaited them in their own country and they had to prepare for it even from now. It was now only a question of time. When Mahatmaji returned, and it would not be long now, he must find that India was more determined and better organised than when he left her. They must be prepared to give their all for the protection of the honour of their Flag.

Prof. Gharpure also addressed the gathering and exhorted his hearers to lose no time in making the requisite preparations for the battle that was to come as sure as anything.

AT DADAR.

Another flag salutation ceremony was performed by Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., on the Tilak Maidan (Dadar), under the auspices of the Dadar District Congress Committee.

IN FORT.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas hoisted the Flag in the Fort area while Mr. Nagindas T. Master performed the ceremony at Mandvi. Flags were to be seen all over the city.

BOMBAY EDITOR JAILED.

For Publishing Obscene Literature

Ahmed Mahomed Merchant, editor, printer and publisher of the "Daily Samachar," a local vernacular daily, was found guilty of putting into circulation obscene and indecent literature and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three weeks' jail by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon.

The prosecution story was that the accused published in his paper of October 7, a very obscene story about a certain Parsi family at Golpitha. The story was splashed with flaring headlines under the title "The Club of Mavalies". The obscenity of the story consisted in the allegation that an old Parsi, the master of the house, made indecent overtures to a servant and by way of inducement offered the company of his two daughters to the servant.

The accused pleaded not guilty but the Magistrate on the evidence before him convicted him and sentenced him as above.

COMPENSATION CLAIM FOR "WRONGFUL" ATTACHMENT

Sholapur Martial-Law Echo.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, Oct. 23.

During the Martial-Law regime Mr. Jaju the then Secretary of the Sholapur Taluka Congress Committee was sentenced to 2 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. As Mr. Jaju refused to pay the fine the Government attached the property of the Khadi-Bhandar shop and sold the same for Rs. 300.

With reference to this attachment and sale Mr. Rathi another Secretary of the Congress Committee submitted a complaint to the Government complaining that the Khadi-Bhandar shop and the property in it entirely belonged to him and not to Mr. Jaju and therefore the attachment and sale were wrongful. But, as this complaint bore no fruit Mr. Rathi sent a legal notice to the State Secretary claiming damages. No reply was received to this notice also although the requisite period expired. Mr. Rathi has now, filed a civil suit in the Court of the First-Class Sub-Judge at Sholapur for Rs. 391 by way of compensation for the damages.

YOUNGMEN'S BOHRA ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Young Men's Bohra Association was held on the 20th instant. The report for the year ending 31st March 1931 was read and adopted.

The report states that during the year a total sum of Rs. 3249/ was expended towards the disbursement of scholarships to thirteen, and by way of educational loans to seven. Two students are prosecuting their studies in London.

"PROFULLA" TOOTH-PASTE

We have received a sample of "Profulla" Tooth-paste prepared by the Gujarat Ayurvedic Pharmacy of Ahmedabad. It is one of the best Swadeshi tooth-pastes.

THE FELLOWSHIP FESTIVAL

Advances Art

(By Our Art and Dramatic Critic)

The festival re-staged by the Fellowship School at the Opera House on Saturday was, decidedly and in more ways than one, an art festival. The response, which the festival received, was an unmistakable tribute. This tribute was hard-earned. The organisers of the festival did not rely on the public to take their good intentions on trust. And, the courageous manner in which they eliminated the items which were found in the first performance to be out of harmony if not quite superfluous, was indicative of their genuine aspirations towards the higher standards of Indian art and culture. Music, the dance as well as the drama gained by the economy thus exercised with skill and discrimination. Kumari Nalini Trikumdas action song was, apparently expressive of intense feeling dignified by adequately controlled gestures and movement.

"The Rajplan Dance" was, in many ways, an improvement of the first performance. The black-costumed dancer was again conspicuous by her accentuated gaiety of rhythm. "The Awakening" was also noticable for the improvements it displayed. The group dance was well arranged. And one could easily discern in the dance the promise of artistic achievement.

The "Post Office" was played with almost complete smoothness and finish. It was difficult to believe that nearly all of the players decked the foot-lights perhaps for the first or rather the second time in their life. The care with which even the subordinate parts were played was essential for the Relief of the main character. Kumar Suphil Deru, who played the child hero of the playlet, carried most of the evening. And he fully deserved it.

Kumari Manjula Parikh who played the flower girl played it with confidents fervour. Kumari Teramati Kara, who sang and danced the prelude and the epilogue to the playlet certainly earned the ovation. She received from the audience. The lights, sets and costume were more than appropriate and of course, worlds better than those for the "popular" commercial stage.

KERALA PROTESTS AGAINST PRESS GAG.

(From Our Correspondent).
CALICUT, Oct. 22.

A meeting of the Malabar Press Association was held on Saturday evening at the "Champion" office, Mr. P.A. Sankara Sastri presiding.

After adopting the rules of the Association and election of office-bearers, the meeting passed a resolution strongly disapproving of the new taxation proposals, especially those affecting the printing and publishing business.

The meeting entered its emphatic protest against the enactment of the Press Act of 1931 in defiance of public opinion.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA IN ADEN

Mr. Aziz Lalji's Lead

(From Our Correspondent.)
PORT ADEN (By Mail).

The great awakening among the Indian residents which was witnessed in the historic reception that they accorded to Gandhiji when he passed from this port on his way to London has not proved to be temporary. Gandhiji's exhortation to Indians in Aden to do their bit for the national cause had the desired effect and they have now turned their attention to national work of a more solid nature. Thanks to the zeal of a group of young men headed by Mr. Azid Lalji, they have founded a Swadeshi Pracharak Sangha with the object of promoting the cause of Swadeshi and also doing other useful national work.

It was under the auspices of this Sangha that for the first time in the history of this island Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated in the first week of October by organising a huge meeting at which speeches on the life and work of Gandhiji were delivered.

Although Aden boasts of a large population of Indians it was not possible so far to get Swadeshi (Indian made) cloth here, and people desirous to purchase Swadeshi cloth could not do so. To remove this difficulty the Swadeshi Pracharak Sangha has decided to open a Swadeshi Stores and they have ordered Khaddar and Swadeshi cloth from Bombay. It is expected that the stock will soon arrive here.

"Are we a weak Nation? Well! We have stout hearts. Frail Indian Women, unlettered and uneducated, no second or third editions of Sarojini, received lathi blows with breasts forward."—Mahatma Gandhi.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Thomas A. Edison is dead and gone, but his innumerable and marvelous inventions will ever survive. In the obituary notices which appeared in the local papers I find that one or two facts connected with the great and glorious life of Edison were not mentioned. Thinking that they might be of some interest to your readers I just append them below:

First is that he belonged to the Theosophical Society. Within the three years of its foundation in New York Mr. Edison joined it in 1878. In those days the members who joined the Theosophical Society had to sign a pledge of secrecy and such a pledge was signed by Thomas A. Edison. The fac-simile of this interesting document with the signature of Thomas A. Edison in his own well-known clear cut hand-writings dated "Mento Park N. Y. this fourth day of April 1878" is given on page 29 of "The Golden Book of the Theosophical Society" by C. Jinarajadasa.

The other fact is that Edison was more than a vegetarian. Physically he was deaf, otherwise he kept a very good health and possessed a masterful mind though we are told that he was solely addicted to milk diet. To quote his own words: "I have been experimenting with milk now for about eight years" Mr. Edison told an interviewer recently. "For the last three years I have taken hardly anything else. I came in with milk and I guess I'll go out with it. It's the only balanced ration—balanced by the Great chemist, who is far away."

"Hygea—The Health Magazine" for October 1931, to hand by last mail, contains an interesting article by James A. Tobey on "Some Famous Milk Addicts" from which I quote the following:—"A vital interest in milk as well as in man and machinary induced Thomas A. Edison to press a button last November to start the world's first rotoiactor, or rotarycombine milking system. The aged inventor has frequently stated that he lives chiefly on milk and owes his vigor and splendid health to his regular consumption of the well balanced food. "The Almighty knew His business when he apportioned milk," Mr. Edison has been quoted as saying. "He is the best Chemist we have". It was, indeed appropriate, therefore, that the celebrated inventor should have had one of the leading parts in the ceremony at the Walker-Gordon Farm at Plainsboro N. J., when this new and unique system of pure milk production was inaugurated. Even Mr. Edison might have taken pride in the development of the machine that automatically cleanses and milks fifty cows in the short space of approximately twelve minutes." (P.933).

Comment is superfluous. From the dawn of history many other famous persons have been nourished on milk and Mahatma Mohanchand Karamchand Gandhi of the present age is one of them.—Yours, etc.,

K. J. B. WADIA.

POLICE LATHI CHARGE ON WOMEN STRIKERS

B. P. C. C. INSTITUTES INQUIRY COMMITTEE

There was a conference at the Congress House on Sunday afternoon of the members of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, representatives of the various textile unions in the city and the representatives of the Raghuvanshi Mills, Ltd., to examine the allegations of lathi charge on the women workers of the Raghuvanshi Mill made by the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union. The question arose out of a strike in the mill, which followed an unjustifiable wage-cut. The workers who were on strike were picketing at the gate of the mill when, it is alleged, police were sent for by the management to disperse the pickets. The situation took a sudden development for worse and in the end the police are alleged to have charged the women with lathis. No less than 16 women were injured. As soon as the B.P.C.C. came to know about the incident proceedings were instituted to examine the allegations. A special urgent meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. was called at the Congress House at which the representatives of the unions as well as of the mill were invited to lead evidence on the allegations.

CONFERENCE AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

Almost all the members of the Labour Sub-Committee were present at the meeting. The Girni Kamgar Union of Mr. Kandalkar and others were represented by Dr. Gavande, Mr. Lalji Pendse and others; the G.K. Union of Mr. Deshpande and others was also represented at the meeting. Mr. S.B. Mahadeshwar represented the Bombay Mill-workers' Union. The agents of the mill were represented by Mr. Thakurdas M. Shroff. Mr. K.F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. presided over the Conference.

OPPOSITION TO MR. NARIMAN

Dr. Gavande on behalf of the G.K. Union wanted to record his objection to Mr. Nariman's taking the chair, because, as he said, Mr. Nariman had issued a statement in the matter. Mr. Lalji Pendse then gave his views on the question of principle as to why the relations between the Congress and Labour were straining. The Congress, he contended, had not done any practical thing to gain the confidence of the Labour. It had not yet asserted itself in favour of the eight-hour day. In the Swadeshi list there were mills which took the assistance of the police in dispersing a crowd of peaceful workers. All that had to be stopped.

ON BENDED KNEES.

Mr. S.K. Patil made it clear at the outset that if they started their work in a spirit of mutual distrust nothing good would come out of their labours. What had happened at the Congress House a few days back had resulted in no small amount of misunderstanding. The allegation against them was that they were indifferent towards the workers in distress. Would his friends of the G.K. Union accept his statement that when the incident at the Congress House happened he had not the slightest idea that the workers were the workers of the Raghuvanshi Mill, nor had he any idea that there was any lathi charge in that mill. If any worker genuinely felt aggrieved at his personal attitude, he would beg of him on bended knees not to do so. Whatever the differences on questions of principle, they could frankly express them even openly, but that was no reason why they should be discourteous to each other.

Dr. Gavande then explained the viewpoint of the G.K. Union. It was wrong on the part of Mr. Patil, he said, that he should have left the Congress House without enquiring why the workers had come there. He was ever ready to clear the mind but the willingness must be mutual. Workers had naturally felt the offence and it was for the Congress to remove that feeling.

MILL MANAGEMENT'S LETTER.

Mr. Patil then read to the meeting the letter which he had received from the agents of the mill denying all the allegations and stating that the relations between the workers and the management in the mill were of a cordial nature. No doubt, they had informed the police that there was likelihood of disturbance of peace, but they had nothing to do with the lathi charge.

"INHUMAN LATHI CHARGE."

Dr. Gavande made a detailed reply to the Agents' letter refuting all the allegations made by the agents and giving his version of the incident that happened at the gate of the mill. He was himself an eye-witness to the inhuman lathi charge which resulted in no less than 16 women workers being injured. The policy of the management to gloss over the whole incident was apparent from the letter. He then narrated how cleverly and subtly efforts were being made by the owners to cut the wages of the poor workers and how it had become imperative for the workers to stand and resist the injustice.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The Conference then agreed unanimously to appoint a committee of enquiry to investigate into the whole affair and report to the Labour Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. within as short a time as possible. A committee was subsequently appointed consisting of Mr. B.G. Kher as Chairman, Mr. S.A. Brelvi as convener and Mr. R.R. Bakhale as member. It was decided that the committee should sit from day to day and finish the enquiry early.

MR. P. TRICUMDAS EXPLAINS.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Secretary of the Labour Committee, then explained the attitude of the Congress in general regarding the labour question arising from day to day. He pointed out that the Congress had not yet become the Government. There were limitations even to the power and authority of the Congress. If the Labour Unions would co-operate with the Congress in a spirit of friendliness much more could be done than what they imagined. The question regarding the recognition of unions was one of great principle. He had already moved in the matter and if his friends of the Unions helped him he could do a lot on behalf of the Congress.

WILL PUNISH MILL IF FOUND GUILTY.

Mr. Nariman wound up the proceedings with a speech which was a thorough expositon of the policy of the Congress in regard to Labour. If it was proved after enquiry that the lathi charge was the result of the instigation on the part of the owners, he would move the Working Committee to punish the mill by taking it out of the list of Swadeshi mills. That assurance must satisfy the Labour friends.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA IN KERALA

Congress To Start Vigorous Campaign

(From Our Correspondent).
CALICUT, Oct. 22.

Elaborate arrangements for the ensuing Temple-Entry Satyagraha Campaign, in Guruvayoor, Malabar, were discussed at a special meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee held at the local Town Hall on Sunday. Mr. L.S. Prabhu, Advocate, presided.

The main topic that came up for consideration was the resolution passed at a meeting of caste Hindus held at Guruvayoor requesting the Congress authorities to postpone the campaign until the arrival of Gandhiji and Pandit Malaviyaji. It was pointed out that since the opinion of these two leaders was quite very well-known in the country, it was unnecessary to wait for the arrival of the leaders. The request of the caste-Hindus was thus turned down.

Mr. K. Kelappan in the course of a speech said, it was impossible to wait any longer since they (the Congressmen) could not go back upon their solemn pledges made not very long ago.

500 VOLUNTEERS.

Answering to questions, Mr. Kelappan said that 500 volunteers will be enlisted very soon and the campaign will be started at Guruvayoor, at the famous Hindu Temple of Malabar which is under the supervision of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and under the management of the Maharajah Zamorin of Calicut.

Miss P.M. Kamalavathi declared that the right of entry into public roads must be conceded without any more delay and a campaign must be started.

Eventually, it was decided to start the campaign on the 1st November with the first batch of volunteers from North Malabar.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA

Dr. Ambedkar Repudiated

Cawnpore.—Swami Satyadeo of the Shraddhanand Trust delivered a lecture at the Tilak Memorial grounds when he expressed full confidence in Gandhiji and denied the representative character of Dr. Ambedkar at the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931.

THE AUTHENTIC MUSLIM VOICE

As Doctor Ansari very truly observed at the Punjab Nationalist Muslim Conference, he and his party are prepared for worse hooliganism than was displayed there during the Presidential procession when some heads were broken filthy language was freely used and one gentleman in particular generously covered his shower of abuse with the spiritual fragrance of alcohol—all in the name of Islam. This is not surprising. The Communalist, would would cheerfully subordinate Islamic traditions and culture to his communalism, knows that the Lahore Conference has been held at a very inconveniently opportune moment. It is a blow to the so-called Muslim "representatives" in London who have been blatantly making false claims on their own behalf. The Lahore Conference has exposed the hollowness of their pretensions save, naturally, to the eyes of those who are deliberately and shamelessly blind to realities. Malik Barkat Ali's address is a masterly re-statement of the position of the Nationalist Musalmans, what they stand for and what they represent. Nationalist Muslims, while they are Muslims, are also Indians, and, as Mr. Barkat Ali so aptly put it, they hold that "India and Islam in India are identical." The British Garvins and their Muslim proteges in London may not agree. They do not. They believe that British domination and Islam in India are identical. But whoever gains from British domination it is not the Muslim in India, or for that matter, the Muslim abroad. The average Muslim, the Muslim who constitutes 90 per cent of the Muslim population in India, is not Mr. Md. Shafi, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad or Mr. Shaukat Ali. He is the labourer in fields and factories, the weaver and farmer scattered in the villages of India. To him continued slavery spells continued starvation and emasculation. And it is this Muslim in India for whom the Nationalist Muslim stands as against self-seeking communalists whose so-called "Muslim Demands" have no reference, direct or indirect, to the real interests of Muslims. Indeed transferring as they do the emphasis to communalism and based as these demands are on Separate Electorates they are definitely injurious to the community. As Mr. Barkat Ali says, Separate Electorate "tend to accentuate the distrust and suspicion that exists and construct no bridge whatever between the different sections and classes of India." And "while the Hindu and the Muslim thus stands separated, armed to the teeth for a communal conflict, the country cannot possibly progress, you cannot even pull together for six inches on the road to progress." Separate Electorates will render not only possible, but inevitable "a Moonje, a Bhai Parmananda, a Shaukat Ali" who between them will ruin the country and its people. One of the two corner-stones of the Nationalist Muslim demand is, therefore, Joint Electorates. The other is Adult Franchise, or, which amounts almost to the same thing, such low franchise as will reflect the population ratio in the voting register. The Nationalist Muslim demands the association of the poor Muslim in affairs with which he is intimately connected. But the Communalist, who claims the community's appreciation of the politics of the fourteen points, is not prepared to agree to Adult Suffrage, because, forsooth, the average Muslim who knows the distinction between two systems of Electorates, will be unable to exercise the right of vote! The respective attitudes of the two parties towards Joint Electorates and adult suffrage, show the difference between their claims to represent the Muslim community. The explanation is equally clear. While the one is anxious to rescue the community from the present mire and from the certainty of a yet deeper mire, the other is out to sell the Muslim community for the privilege of its own gilded and luxurious subservience to British domination. No wonder the Nationalist Muslim Party was excluded from the spectacular farce of the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Barkat Ali did well to emphasise that the ideal of Nationalist Muslims was a Free and United India and that no true Muslim who could not but be also an Indian could possibly allow aggression by any foreign power even though it be Muslim. The Afghan bogey is the creation of Hindu communalists aided and inspired by those who would perpetuate alien rule and an alien army of occupation in India. The bogey emphatically does not exist, but even if it did, no Indian Musalman worth the name would hesitate to fight, as Mahomed Ali used to say, foreign aggression to death. In this connection Mahatma Gandhi's declaration that he would rather trust the 100,000 Red Shirts than the British Army is worth noting. Mahatma Gandhi knows the Musalmans. But while aggression, direct or indirect, does not form part of Pan-Islamism, the Nationalist Muslim realises his duties towards Islam abroad. He also knows that the struggle in which the Muslim community is engaged with Britain still remains inconclusive. In other words he knows that the freedom of India and that of Islam are inter-dependent. His is not the anti-Islamic "Pan-Islam" of Dr. Md. Iqbal and Mr. Md. Shafi, the apologists and defenders of British Imperialism, nor of the present-day Shaukatali who has deserted the Jazirat-al-Arab for self-seekers and enemies of the freedom of Islamic countries and India like Lords Lloyd and Brentford. One is amazed to see how promptly Mahomedali has been forgotten, even ignored, by his brother. It is clear that the Nationalist Muslim stands, not only for the freedom of India, not only for the freedom of Islam in India but also for the freedom of Islam outside India. This is the Nationalist Muslim's proud privilege. As Doctor Ansari reminded his audience, it is the Nationalist Muslims who awakened their community to a sense of its real responsibilities when the Shafis, Jinnahs and Shafaat Ahmads thought—not once but always—discreet desertion by far the better part of "Muslim" valour. On one side there is the solid record of service—and unfailing response to the call of real sacrifice—to lend significance to the aims and ideals of Nationalist Muslims. On the other side is the tradition of flight, even betrayal, at the decisive moment to emphasise the spirit of 'communalism—political and economic exploitation in the name of the victims themselves—that moves Muslim "leaders" at London and their followers. Is there any man with any intellectual honesty who can entertain doubts as to who represents the interests of Islam and Indian Muslims?

UNCONVINCING.

Mr. MacDonald and Sir Samuel Hoare must have realised by now that it is much easier to contradict than to convince. The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" having made some inconvenient disclosures about Mr. MacDonald's intention to end the R. T. Conference early in November and Sir Samuel Hoare's speech on the Indian Army in the India Office, these two ministers of the National Government vehemently contradicted and protested against the statements attributed to them. But the "Herald" Correspondent is not to be so easily disposed of. He stands by his statements, reasserts them and bids the Premier explain (if he can) the certain fact that many Indian members of the Conference have already booked or are fast booking their passages home. He also dares Sir Samuel to publish his speech on the Indian Army. Our own Correspondent sends us some extracts from Sir Samuel's speech, which can stand a lot of explaining away. To take but one typical statement, the following is attributed to Sir Samuel: "Whatever constitutional changes may take place in India, we shall never agree to British troops remaining under any other orders than British, neither of Indians nor of the reformed Indian Government." We do not expect Sir Samuel to disown this specific statement attributed to him. Probably he explained his individual opinion or the provisional opinion of the Government, subject to adjustment it at the R. T. Conference. However, India under Swaraj will give British troops free option to stay in India under Indian orders or to retire. If by any chance Sir Samuel's statement was the final decision of the last Cabinet, it would have been more honest on the part of Mr. MacDonald to have announced it before the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was arrived at.

PROCRASTINATION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation began at its Thursday's meeting a discussion over the resolution moved by Dr. Viegas that in any scheme of retrenchment in salaries of the Corporation's employees "those who draw Rs. 200 and under and the menial staff should not be affected." As regards salaries over Rs. 200, Dr. Viegas in the second part of his resolution asked that "the attention of the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee be invited to the Corporation's resolutions of 20th November 1930 and 9th July 1931" and suggested that they be requested to expedite their overdue compliance with the resolutions of the Corporation." He explained in his speech what was meant by the phrase "overdue". The Corporation in its resolution of 20th November of last year accepted the principle of a graduated cut in salaries. The cuts were to begin from the top. Posts carrying Rs. 1,500 and above were to be subjected to a cut of 20 per cent, and there was to be a progressive reduction in the cuts according to the smallness in the salaries. The accounts Department of the Corporation and Mr. Dalal, the Municipal Commissioner last year adopted, according to Dr. Viegas, a dilatory policy in preparing the necessary data for implementing the Corporation's resolution. Doubts were expressed whether the Standing Committee could legally reduce salaries. Counsel's opinion was taken. It was that the Standing Committee "would be legally within its rights if, as and by way of a general scheme of revisiaon, it abolished all appointments on giving three months' notice as required by Article 436." But the game of procrastination continued and between Mr. Dalal and the Standing Committee was held what Dr. Viegas called a "football" match. The position, to-day is that nothing has been done by the Executive of the Corporation to expedite the retrenchment proposals. We can understand why there is no enthusiasm on the part of the Municipal employees drawing salaries above Rs. 200 in favour of a retrenchment plan which rightly begins from the top. But the Corporation, faced with the necessity of improving its sources of income and compelled to discern fantastic and iniquitous proposals for augmenting its revenue like a tax on marriages or suburban travellers, must first secure radical retrenchment in the salaries of its employees in an equitable manner. Why should it not begin at the very top and reduce the salary of the Municipal Commissioner to a scale which the ratepayers can afford to pay? The question is not what a member of the I. C. S. must be paid because when "lent" to the Corporation he enjoys a certain salary, the question is what the ratepayers can afford to pay. The Congress demand that the highest salary in Indian Public Services must not exceed Rs. 500 a month illustrates the poverty of a people burdened with the present bloated scale of salaries for the higher posts. The Corporation will be guilty of betraying the interests of the rate payers if it allows the present procrastinating policy on the part of its executive in preparing the necessary data for retrenchment to continue.

A LITTLE RESEARCH.

A London message states that the British general elections are not likely to suffer "from thunder-bolts at the closing stages," although the political sky at present is "mottled by highly coloured Party arguments." But sensations are not lacking. Lord Arnold warned an audience that a second Zenovieff letter was coming in the week-end. The Welsh Wizard has given an interview to the "Daily Herald" in which he makes an "electrical call" to Britain and advises Liberals to vote only for Free Trade candidates. In working class areas the appeal for tariffs will hardly find favour, in spite of the energetic little research of the "Morning Post" which prints "a hitherto unpublished letter" written by that apostle of Free Trade, Cobden, in 1850. But the letter only suggests that Cobden was willing to consider restrictions on "slave-grown produce". Can England shut out continental and American produce now on that acount?

Trifles.

It is unfortunate but true—so far—that Doctor Ambedkar and the Chorus Girl have not been invited to Hollywood to play opposite each other in a super-talkie film to be called 'India's Kismet." with Mr. Shaukat Ali playing the part of the Sheikh. Apropos of the Cyprus revolt.

* * * *

Mr. Thomas, interviewed said that although reports were serious and showed that sinister influences were at work, which required to be dealt with firmly....."

My friend Simla Circles was however, heard to murmur "How extremely foolish. 'Sinister influences,' in the interests of the Empire, must always be actively humoured."

* * * *

Great perturbation has been caused to Anglo-Indian journals by Japanese allegations to the effect that instigated by Sir Miles Lampson, Lord Reading was conducting pro-Chinese intrigue at Geneva, to the grave detriment of Japan's prestige and interests. Our astonished contemporaries are wondering what attitude they should now adopt regarding the Manchurian dispute.

* * *

When asked about his economic programme for the Muslim peasants, Mr. Shaukatali blushingly said "Well don't ask me that question, I don't know economics."

But that is not so. Mr. Shaukatali as a matter of fact, is an expert on economics. While he was in India, he was vehemently declaiming against socialism and equally vehemently defending land-lords against Jawaharlal. That his attitude was exactly in consonance with Islam and the teachings of the Quran is, I think, more than proved by the simple fact that it belongs to Mr. Shaukatah, the world's greatest Muslim.

* * *

But these great men are almost always deprecatingly modest at the appropriate occasion. I remember having read with interest a "verbatim" account of conversations between Gandhiji and the Muslim Conference representatives at Delhi. And since it was published without Gandhiji's knowledge, by a gentleman belonging to the group of the Muslim "leaders" for the benefit of M. P's and "friends" like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, I was delighted to learn, from it, that in an unguarded moment of self-revelation, Doctor Iqbal complained that nobody would listen to his arguments for separate Electorates on economic grounds, although he was always prepared to put them forward.

* *

But when he was in Bombay en route to England, a "Chronicle" representative put him certain inconvenient questions to which he replied that he did not know economics.

But while Mr. Shaukat Ali was modest in his reply to Baba Naidu, Mr. Jinnah was positively exciting. He wouldn't reveal his programme because it would scare people away. Apprehensive curiosity is quite in order.

* * *

But I beg you to desist unless I am in a position to announce the following:—

Coming Shortly. LOOK OUT.
In his London sitting room Professor M. A. Jinnah will give a remarkable exhibition of how to brug out a rabbit from the hat!"

I understand that Mr. Jinnah has already released through the first stage of his great and wonderful work—I mean he has already bought the hat and frequent tests have proved it to be reliable.

* * *

Meanwhile, you can, if you like speculate on what it was that scared away from Ind—— sorry, you mustn't.

ESSENTIAL SAFEGUARD FOR SWARAJ.

INDIANISATION OF CONTROL OF ARMY AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(BY DR. K. K. DADACHANJI.)

(III.)

England's economic crisis is India's opportunity for winning genuine Swaraj, without any so-called Safeguards and Reservations—the insignia of serfdom. The great opportunity should not be sacrificed on the altar of the false sentiment or mysticism of old nerveless leaders, who should retire in favour of virile youth, for New India is the India of Youths.

The acid test of Freedom or Free Status of a Nation is the unfettered control of the Army and Foreign Affairs and Finances, and possession of all the other attributes of sovereignty of a Free Nation, as in case of the U. S. A., and no nonsense of a transition period and reservations and safeguards.

But the first session of the R. T. C. has laid down the false doctrine that safeguards and reservations are essential in the 'interests of India,' and that the second session has merely to confirm these decisions of the first. Will the Indian "delegates" now summon up sufficient courage like Mahatmaji in face of the crisis through which the United Kingdom is passing, to reverse the unacceptable and ignominious decision of the first session for perpetuating Indian's sefdom? If not, good bye to Swaraj for a long time.

GANDHIJI'S DECLARATION.

Until now we had no declaration from any of the leaders of the Congress as to the intentions of that august body in regard to the control of the Army. In previous articles, I have again and again insisted on the fact that Indianisation of the control of the Army is absolutely essential for safeguardnng Swaraj, and that in its absence, we shall have only the perpetuation of our system of bondage.

It is, therefore, extremely satisfactory to note that Gandhiji, while addressing the meeting of the members of the Parliament belonging to all the three parties on the 23rd September last, stated clearly and unequivocally what he, the plenipotentiary of the Congress, thought of this question of control and safeguards and reservations. He stated definitely: "I would rather fight with my blood as a civil resister and I would that you rather jail me or rain 'lathi' blows upon me, than that I shall co-operate with you as a slave' which, in my humble opinion, these safeguards about defence and external affairs would ultimately mean." He further stated: "Complete independence connoted 'full control over defence, external affairs and Finance,' and the safeguards adopted at the last Conference were 'not acceptable' to the Congress." One hopes that these so-called safeguards and reservations will not be introduced in some other name or in another mask. Indians should remember how they were tricked in the Government of India Act 1919.

WHAT ARMY CONTROL MEANS.

In previous articles, I have further shown that the legal position of the Army in India should be defined and the Army and al armed force in India must be under the absolute control of the national Government, whether it consists of British officers and soldiers or British officers and sepoys and that can only be done by abrogating the application of the British Army Act in India, an enacting a new Army Act in Indi for securing such control. Contro of the Army means that all categories of trops—whatever the colou of the officers and soldiers ma be—must be subject to the absolute control of the Indian legislature, just as in the case of British Parliament or the American Senate. Knowing the diplomac of the British, we can never be certain of such absolute Indianisatio of Control, till we actually see the wording of the new Government of India Bill, which may be brought forward, if the second session of the R. T C. does not break up as threatened by Mahatma Gandhi, for failure to realise the demands and aspirations of the people of India.

CHURCHILL'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

Let us for a moment see what support is given to the foregoing argument by some Englishmen, who have blurted out the truth just for once.

Winston Churchill, the strategist of the 'Dardenelles' and 'Archangel' disasters and of the 'half naked Fakir' notoriety, frankly says: "If safeguards are to be real and effective, then Dominion Status or Responsible Government are 'not' the terms to apply to the constitution which has been outlined at the R. T. C. The British nation must have courage and wisdom to tell India the Truth". Why, Mr. Churchill? Has not the history of British rule in India of past 160 years recorded and vindicated the courage and wisdom of the British nation in fooling India—in giving false promises, at the times of crisis as in 1858 and during the last War, &c., and never fulfilling the same? Yes, India knew the truth long before you found it out.

DOMINION STATUS UNATTAINABLE WITHOUT CONTROL OF ARMED FORCES.

Commander Kenworthy, M.P. is not less emphatic in condemning such world-known British hypocrisy. He says: "We have shown 'active distrust' of all Indians by our attitude with regard to the Army. What is the use of our talking of Dominion Status and full stature of manhood in the British Commonwealth for India while at the same time 'obstructing' the Indianisation of the Army? If we 'cannot trust' the people of India to have control of their own Armed Forces, we should say so honestly." Why tell India this? India knows the truth, and thanks you both for exposing British ways so frankly.

ANOTHER HUMBUG.

In a previous article, I had condemned in anticipation the Report of the Chetwode Committee as another 'washout', and another attempt to delude Indians. My forecast has now been realised. For a perusal of the said Report clearly exposes the intentions of the Government of India and its Army Department, and the hollowness of R. T. C. assurances. For instance, in one of the articles I had clearly stated: "The R. T. Conferencewalahs might be deluded by all this tall talk into believing that the formation of the abovementioned, i.e. Chetwode Committee as well as the proposals for the Indianisation of one Division were due to their joy rides to London and back. So, it might be stated categorically that even before the idea of the R. T. C. was mooted, the scheme for an Indian Military College and Indianisation of a division were already drafted, as can be proved from printed official documents. The second edition of the Sandhurst Committee (Chetwode) was appointed mainly to endorse and register the decisions arrived at years back by the military strategists." Further, I had stated that 'if this is all' that the first R. T. C. had achieved in the Army, and the Second was going to accept, then it may be laid down that Indianisation of the Army will be accomplished within a thousand years at the earliest. As a matter of fact, it has caused neither surprise nor disillusionment to the writer as it was clearly anticipated and yet it is possible to secure complete Indianisation of the Army within ten, even five years.

BELATED DISILLUSIONMENT OF DR. MOONJE.

The other day, in the "Bombay Chronicle," was reproduced a part of Dr. Moonje's Minute of Dissent with the heading "Dr. Moonje's sad and instructive Disillusionment." My surprise is that Dr. Moonje should have waited till 1931 for being disillusioned! London is the dictator of the military policy of the Empire. The War Office has laid it down that as far s it can help it, India 'shall not ave even a semblance of control f the Army till Doomsday,' and he word of the War Office is law nto the Government of Britain, nd its subordinate department—he Government of India. It is a icious circle which should be broen up once for all. The War Office can have no say once the control of the Army is Indianised, for he control of the Army implies that whatever troops and forces are found in India shall be under the control of the Government of India. There cannot be two allegiances in the Army. It is the case of the British War Office versus the Indian War Office.

NOTES OF THE DAY

On Fools.

The Nawab of Rampur has made himself responsible for the remark, made in a press statement, that "Mr. Gandhi is nothing if not an impossible unpractical visionary, so full of perplexing contradictions; he apparently thinks it his duty to change his opinion half a dozen times a day so that his old-fond paradoxes and untenable propositions can make even fools laugh." It is true that not all can understand Gandhiji, and certainly not fools. But the Nawab Saheb, though utterly different from Gandhiji, seems to have understood at least some of the latter's paradoxes but too well, because he has felt it necessary to call upon all those "big stake" men to organise and safeguard their "Order which is in great danger to-day."

An Echo.

The Nawab Saheb seems to have been particularly inspired in making or sponsoring the following remark: "British statesmen know well enough that they are sure to be misconstrued if they yield to hollow threats and take half-hearted measures to overcome the present difficulties, and in my opinion India is not yet fit to shoulder complete responsibility of managing the Army and the Foreign and Political Department and Finance." The Nawab Saheb knows but too well that the management of the Foreign and Political Department by Indian Ministers will be quite different from and a great deal more democratic than it is to-day. His opinion exactly coincides with that of the present Political Department.

Ill-Tempered.

In a recent press statement Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose accused the present Working Committee of the Congress of "callous indifference" towards Bengal affairs and, in particular, towards the Chittagong and Hijli events. Not content with that false accusation, he ventured to remark that "the best thing for Bengal would be to forget the Working Committee, to stand entirely on her own legs and work out her own salvation." We have no doubt that the people of Bengal and the Working Committee will ignore this unfortunate and ill-tempered outburst. Neither the Committee nor the Congress President has neglected or is capable of neglecting the interests of any province in the country. As a matter of fact the President, as stated by himself in a reply which he chose to send to Mr. Bose, put himself in communication with the Viceroy immediately after he got full and reliable information about the events, though he had heard nothing about it from Mr. Bose or the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

"Liberty" Poojah Number.

The Poojah Special number of "Liberty" is a readable production, containing in its 48 pages about 20 articles on varied subjects, contributed by well-known Indian publicists chiefly from Bengal. It is divided into three sections, one dealing with the meaning and significance of the Durga Pooja, another with Arts and Letters, and the third dealing with matters social, political and economic. Notable among the contributors are Dr. Taraknath Das, Prof. V. G. Kale, who writes on the Charkha movement Dr. Stella Krammerisch of the Calcutta University, who writes on Folk Art of Bengal. With so many instructive and interesting articles and attractive illustrations, the Poojah Special number is certainly an excellent publication and very cheap at four annas.

The Satyagraha Campaign.

An inspiring account of the last Satyagraha campaign has just been published in a Hindi book entitled "Satyagraha Sangram" by Sjt. Sunderlal Tripathi, joint editor of "Swadhina Bharat" of Bombay and Sjt. Hariprasad Gupta, and published by the authors themselves. It is a brief account of the campaign in about 250 pages and is written in a simple impressive style. The price of the book, Rs. 2, is rather high, but the book is worth it, and one only hopes that it will not be pounced upon by the authorities and proscribed as some similar publications have been,

Depressed Classes Reaffirm Their Faith In Mahatma

POONA CONFERENCE VOTES FOR JOINT ELECTORATE

DR. AMBEDKAR CONDEMNED BY HIS PREVIOUS UTTERANCES

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 25.

Two conferences of "Depressed" Classes were held to-day. They represented two schools of "Depressed" Classes on the question of electorate. These two conferences were the All-India Depressed Classes Conference and All-India Anti - Untouchability Conference. Both these conferences were presided by Sjt. Vithal Ramjee Shindhe.

The All-India Anti-Untouchability Conference was held in the morning at Ahliyashram and was attended by about 125 people which includes about 60 or 70 children below the age of 10. The Reception Committee Chairman of this Conference was Mr. Bagde. In his address he referred to the very bad conditions of the untouchables and Sjt. Shinde, in his Presidential Address, said that he is alive of the Congress. He then criticised on one hand the indifference of Congress on the question of "untouchables" and on the other he criticised the British Government. As far as the question of untouchability was concerned it was a world question for it existed in different forms in different countries. In conclusion he said: Let us express our views without fear in simple and plain words. That question of electorate should be referred to a committee of those who have the interest of "untouchables" at heart. Let this committee be also helped by another committee entirely of "untouchables."

After the address resolutions of condolences at the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Lala Lajpatrai, Maulana Mahomed Ali and others were passed.

FOR MAHATMA AND JOINT ELECTORATES.

The other conference which stood four square for joint electorate and had confidence in Mahatma met at Sarwajanik Sabha Hall. At the outset there was some stir as regards allowing Mahars in the Conference but good spirit prevailed and they were allowed to attend the Conference.

Sjt. Rawoot, the Secretary, then read telegrams received from different parts of India. This Conference was attended by about 500 people.

WILL FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

Mr. Rajbhoj, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, put before the audience the object of the Conference. He said that they shall fight with advance Hindus for their rights while remaining in the Hindu fold. He then referred to the speeches of Dr. Ambedkar at the Nagpur Conference and the first R.T.C. and showed how he supported joint electorate with few reserved seats. Then the presidential election was held.

Mr. Shindhe spoke in the same strain as he did in the morning conference. Here again he emphasised the importance of the committee consisting of well-wishers of "untouchables" who at the same time free from the Government or any other influence.

DOWN WITH SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

Mr. Shankerrao Patil then moved the following resolution:

This Conference of the Depressed Clases disapproves of separate electorate and demands joint electorate with reserved seats and also adult suffrage. In case seats are reserved in Joint Electorate for "Depressed Classes" then it further demands that adequate distribution of seats to the different sub-castes among the "depressed" classes be made.

Mr. Patil, while moving this resolution explained the two types of electorates and strongly asked the "Untouchables" to mix with the touchables and thus save the situation. He further explained the true version of Mahatma Gandhi's opposition to Dr. Ambedkar's demand. The resolution was further supported by Messrs. Sakat and Ahirekar from Bombay, Tatyaba Shinde and others. Thus the resolution supported by all sections of "untouchables" including even Mahars belonging to Dr. Ambedkar's community was then put to vote and passed unanimously. After the garlanding of the president the function came to an end successfully!

LATHI CHARGE AT MADURA

"C. R." Demands Open Enquiry"

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, Oct. 23.

It would appear that the Government of Madras have received a full and detailed report of the recent lathi charge at Madura The report is from the District Magistrtae and the action to be taken thereon would be settled in a few days.

In reply to the telegram which he received from the Government, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has sent a letter to His Excellency, the Governor saying that if the investigation meant only getting reports from the officers, such an investigation would not satisfy anybody except the officers concerned. Mr. Rajagopalachari had challenged an open inquiry into the incident and had suggested the name of an Englishman Mr. R. Foulkes, President of the District Board, Madura in that connection. He had done so on behalf of the Provincial as well as local Congress Committees.

In conclusion, Mr. Rajagopalachari urges upon His Excellency the necessity for an open inquiry.

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Ten Persons Jailed In Belgaum

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, October 23.

Mr. G. H. Guggali, I.C.S., Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum agreeing with the Special jury's unanimous verdict of guilty, sentenced recently Shidya Holyappa and nine others to varying terms of hard labour ranging from three to ten years for having committed a daring dacoity in the house of Mr. Narayan Gujar a wealthy money-lender of Betgiri in the Belgaum District and for causing the deaths of Narayan and his brother Nemchand in the process.

In all 17 persons were put up for trial out of which two turned approvers and were granted King's pardon and 5 were acquitted while the remaining ten were found guilty and sentenced as above.

Boycott Foreign Crakers.

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Oct. 24.

The Poon City Congress Committee has decided to carry on a vigorous boycott programme against the use of foreign crackers. In order to bring this resolution into action, few Congress workers have formed themselves into a committee and this committee in consultation with the merchants in foreign crackers will chalk out the boycott programme. In case no agreement is reached between the committee and the merchants, the committee will take to picketing of these shops in view of the Gandhi-Irwin pact.

'ZENITH'
DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

200 Women Stage A Walk-Out In All-Berar Conference

PROTEST AGAINST REFUSAL TO MOVE CHITTAGONG RESOLUTION

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Oct. 25.

The All-Berar Womens' Conference broke down to-day in the noon as 200 women protested and walked out under the leadership of Mrs. Parvatibai Patwardhan owing to the President's refusal to discuss the constitutional issues put forth and Chittagong resolution. Another conference is being held of those who walked out in protest. The moderate group continued to sit and carry on the work of the Conference. Great sensation is caused in the city.

POLITICS—NOT FOR WOMEN ?

Berar Conference And Social Problems

AMRAOTI, Oct. 24.
(BY MAIL).

The first sitting of the Berar Women's Conference commenced at Amraoti to-day under the presidency of Mrs. Kamalabai Deshpande of Satara.

Lady Yashodabai Joshi of Amraoti, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, dwelt upon the disparity in social status between men and women in the Hindu society.

In her presidential address, Mrs. Kamalabai Deshpande said that the controversy as to whether social reform should precede political or 'vice versa' dated back to the Tilak-Agarkar period, or to be more definite, to the period when the younger generation of India, on account of their English education, commenced paying increasing attention to social problems. The president urged that the All-India Women's Conference should eschew politics from the sphere of their activities. It was better to carry on intensive work at the lowest rung of the ladder.

The president enumerated a number of social activities, hygienic, educational and others, which should constitute the minimum programme which the Conference should adopt.

The Subject Committee meets this evening and the resolutions will be discussed to-morrow — A.P.

BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS

Management's Dicision Of Partial Operation

(From Our Correspondent).
MYSORE, Oct. 23.

Several members of the Legislative Council and Assembly disapproved the policy of Government in keeping the Bhadravati Iron Works going and sanctioning an additional sum of Rs. 10 lakhs this year for the manufacture of steel.

The investment on the work is about Rs. 240 lakhs inclusive of the amount written off the capital.

The investment has, so far, been entirely unproductive and the interest on capital supplied to the concern from the commencement is about Rs. 125 lakhs. In one form or another the undertaking has cost the State about Rs. 4 crores and it has imposed a severe strain on the finances of the State, and judged financially, it has so far been a failure.

The Board of Management have after full examination, recently decided upon adopting the choice of partial operation and pursuing a course of action calculated largely to minimise loss and keep the works going.

EXAGGRATED REPORT

Migration of Magasis From Baluchistan.

QUETTA, October 24.

It is officially stated that greatly exaggerated reports have appeared in certain papers of the alleged migration of 40,000 Magasis to Sind. The strength of the Magasi tribe in Baluchistan, in last census, was about 8,000 all told and while it is possible that a few families have left their homes at the instigation of interested parties, there is no reason to believe that there has been any general exodus to Sind.

At the request of Sardar Gulmuhamand Magasi Sardar, the management of his estate was recently taken over by the Kalat State authorities by whom it is now being administered.

The present visit of the Foreign Secretary to Quetta was arranged as long ago as last June and has no special connection with the Kalat affair.—A.P.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The League form is unravelling itself, and many teams who opened the season with high hopes after early victories are now finding their proper level. In the day in which the Internationals played a large part in scoring, League leaders and cup-holders were deposed and the Evertons were lucky to win at Aston Villa's expense and hoisted themselves on the top of the table, after groans from 65,000 people had bemoaned Houghton's fruitless penalty quarter of an hour from time, which also spoilt the Villa's unbeaten home record.

With seven Internationals playing, the football match was fast and furious. Critchley put Evertons ahead of the home team, by 2 goals to 0, before Houghton's response for the Villas. Interval thus arrived with the Visitors leading by 2 goals to 1. Mandley equalised on resumption, but rapid Evertons' raid gave them what proved winner through White. Cresswell, the veteran back was the rock on which the Villas' efforts wrecked.

THRIVING WESTHAM.

The Internationals who found net were Hodgson for Liverpool and Hampson (twice) for Blackpool.

West Hams are thriving under their new Captain Hufton, this being his twelfth season for them. Gibbins who is both an amateur and full-International, got both their scores.

Camsell, shadowed everywhere, dribbled through the whole defence and rounded off his effort with terrific drive for the Middlesbros' second goal.

15 GOALS IN 3 MATCHES.

Dunne, Ireland's centre-forward, was responsible for Sheffield Uniteds' two goals, obtaining one with a shot and the other with a header. But exception to the rule was provided by Stamfordbridge, where two centre-forwards once indispensable to England and Scotland, Puddefoot and Gallacher, foraged in vain, Bruton and Thompson netting for Rovers and Carter for Chelsea.

Attendance at Arsenal numbered 30,000. Visitors found in Leicester their usual happy hunting ground on which they have scored 15 goals in 3 matches. Their today's scorers were James and Lambert, Barry responding on behalf of Leicester. Wednesdays by again including Strange and Blenkinsop have recouped themselves for the last week's lapse, Stepenson scoring for them in the opening minute and Hooper and Ball completed tally. Lewis netted Derbys' single.

Westwood brought Bromwich down, shot hitting bar and then rushing in from the scramble.

Andy Wilson made his first appearance for the Queens Park whom he is captaining and snatched an equaliser just before time.

UNIVERSITIES BEATEN.

Among the trio of county championship matches Devons' victory over Gloucester, seven times champions and present holders, was a triumph of speedy and accurate holding against which nothing could stand. Despite the assistance of Oxford Blue McCanlis and International Burland, Gloucester was thoroughly outplayed. Denton (twice), Merchant, Evans, Sparkes and Stanbury scored tries for Devon and McCanlis, Burland and Dowland for Gloucestershire.

Both the Universities were beaten. Though Oxford led by 13 points to 0 at the interval, the Services over-ran them after resumption. Hyde, Hart and Minns scored tries for Oxford and Elliott (thrice), Parry and Lane for the Services.

Askews' miskick let in Troop to score a try for Richmond. Holman and Wainwright further crossed the line and Allen scored drop-goal.

Leather and Brook scored tries for Cambridge.—Reuter.

WORLD WELTER-WEIFHT. CHAMPIONSHIP

Louis Brouillard Beat Jacob Thompson.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Boston.—The World's welterweight championship changed hands when Louis Brouillard beat Jacob Thompson on points in a fifteen round contest.—Reuter.

SHOLAPUR CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, Oct. 23.

Results of the by-elections held by the Sholapur Taluka Congress Committee to fill vacancies caused by resignations tendered by Mr. Gulabchand Shaba and Mr. Jadhav, Secretary, were announced on the 21st instant. Mr. N. B. Damle has been elected in the place of Mr. Shaba and Mr Dawoodbhai Kurbanhusen who was the only candidate that stood for the Secretaryship was declared elected.

"DREADNOUGHT" CHAMPIONSHIP.

Carnera to Meet Paolino

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.

New York.—According to an announcement by Carneras, Manager, Carnera' will meet Paolino at Chicago Stadium on November 17th. It is also announced that tentative arrangements have been made for Carnera to meet Argentinian boxer Campolo on November 27th for "Dreadnought" championship.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 24.

Perth.—The match between South African Touring Team and Western Australia which began on Thursday ended in draw.

The following are scores:—
South Africans 362 for seven declared and 151 for three declared (Dalton 52 not out).
Western Australia 205 and 159 for seven (Bromley 78, McMillan 4 for 38).—Reuter.

Dutch Participation in Olpmpic Gomes.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Amsterdam.—Holland has been enabled to participate in Los Angeles Olympic games through the generosity of the Dutch Football Association which is contributing 10,000 florins towards the expenses.—Reuter.

HOCKEY IN LAHORE

Crescentarians Trounce Mozang Band

LAHORE, October 24.

The first game of the evening in the Paraders Hockey Tournament was played between the Islamia Crescentarians and the Mozang Band, which resulted in a win for the former by 3 goals to 1.

From start to finish it proved a scrappy affair where a disjointed and a good deal of selfish play was in evidence.

A RARE TREAT.

For individual flashes galore, there was nothing to beat the game between the Government College and the A.Y.S. It was indeed a rare treat that Collegians provided this evening by way of individual runs to the tune of deafening cheers. But this failed to impress the A.Y.S. goalie who time and again kept clearing so much so that interval returned a blank score sheet.

In the second-half the Collegians realised the value of cohesion and were well rewarded for opening score within five minutes of start through Anwar. They kept up pressure and brought off two more before noside was called, credit of scoring falling to the lot of Jaffar and Manohar Singh.

In the last seven minutes the A.Y.S. were prominently in the picture, but erratic hitting stood in the way of materialising and the Government College ran out victors by 3 goals to 0, to get at which they stood fully extended.

PUNJAB RIFLES WIN.

The Punjab Rifles sprung a pleasant surprise by accounting the Govt. College (Hockets) by 3 goals to one in the game which was full of thrills and excitement all through.

The Rifles are now much looked upon for annexing the cup, the only strong contestant before them being Khalsa Club.—Associated Special.

RESULTS OF RUGBY MATCHES

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, October 24.

The following are results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules, to-day:—

Barrow 18, Widnes 9; Bradford 7, Rochdale 20; Broughton 24, St. Helens 12; Dewsbury 15, Hunslet 16; Featherstone 13, Wakefield 17; Halifax 11, Swinton 7; Hull Kingston Rovers 7, Salford 17; Keighley 19, Batley 4; Leeds 10, Huddersfield 12; Leigh 9, Castleford 7; Oldham 33, Bramley 4; St. Helens Reception 21, Hull 7; Warrington 13, York 5; Wigan 18, Wigan High field 8.—Reuter.

Scottish League Football.

LONDON, October 24.

The following scored in the respective matches in the Scottish League, First Division:—

St. Mirren: Meecham (tiwce); Celtic: McGhee (twice), McGrory, Napier; Ayr: Merrie, Armory; Cowdenbeath: Venters; Motherwell: Ferrier, Stevenson, McFadyen (thrice); Hamilton: D. Wilson; Rangers: English, Marshall; Hearts: Gardiner, Massie, Murray; Dundee: Lynch; Kilmarnock: Maxwell, Connell; Falkirk: Morgan; Clyde: Boyd; Queens Park: Crawford; Aberdeen: Galloway, McDermid Yorston.—Reuter's Special.

TALL SCORES ON PERFECT WICKET

Week-End Cricket On Kennedy Seaface

BREEZY INNINGS BY P. VITHAL

A perfect wicket helped batsmen to pile tall scores on Sunday. Two matches were played on the Kennedy Sea Face and both of them ended in a draw.

A stylish and breezy innings by P. Vithal, the Hindu Quadrangular skipper was the feature of the match between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Bombay United XI. Playing first the Parsis knocked 199, S. H. M. Colah contributing 52. The Bombay United replied with 115 runs for 6 wickets and the match ended in a draw. P. Vithal struck his old form and played delightful cricket and his score 59, not out, included 9 four's one sixer.

The following are the results:

PARSI GYMKHANA.

S. H. Metha	5
F. M. Bnarucha	0
S. H. M. Colah	52
N. D. Marshall	21
H. N. Contractor	40
H. R. Mehahomji	5
D. R. Havewalla	50
H. J. Engineer	3
I. S. Elavia	3
E. S. Mistry (not out)	9
A. B. Vakil	0
Extras	11
Total	199

Bowling analysis:—
A. D. Mundye 4 wickets for 72 runs; Gavankar 3 for 60; P. N. Perira 1 for 28 and F. Kapadia 1 for 14.

BOMBAY UNITED XI.

F. E. Kapadia	2
S. D. Aras	7
P. Pereira	4
P. Vithal (Not Out)	59
P. J. Chury	28
Rajkumar of Alirajpur	0
H. A. Mahale	7
D. Hindlekar	2
S. Sukhtankar (Not Out)	2
A. D. Mundye did not bat	
G. B. Gawankar did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total for 6 wkts.	115

Bowling analysis:—
N. D. Marshall 1 for 42; A. S. Mistry 3 for 41 and D. Havewalla 2 for 17.

HINDU GYM. DRAW WITH ISLAM GYM.

The match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana also ended inconclusively. The Hindus scored 206 for the loss of 8 wickets, the highest scorers being C. N. Mehta 51 and K. S. Rane 43. The Muslims scored 128 for 5 wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day. A. U. Botawalla was the top scorer with 41 runs to his credit. The match ended in a draw.

The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

C. N. Mehta	51
C. M. Rana	11
L. P. Jai	25
Bhagwandas	0
K. S. Rane	43
M. S. Gurtu	23
M. V. Dhumatkar	12
G. C. Udeshi	13
V. V. Dhabolkar (Not Out)	19
R. G. Penkar (Not Out)	3
Extras	6
Total for 8 wkts.	206

Bowling analysis:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A. Khairaz	18
Merchant	29
A. M. Botawalla	41
Dilawar Hussain	14
Kadri (Not Out)	3
Shafi	4
Karachiwalla (Not Out)	0
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	19
Total for 5 wkts.	128

CRICKET IN MADRAS

Home Team In Scoring Mood

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

Interesting cricket was provided to-day on the M.C.C. ground when the Home team met the Vizayanagram Eleven on a two-days' programme.

The visitors took the first knock and despite the early reverse they compiled a total of 162 runs for the loss of 6 wickets and declared. Kanikkam was the principal scorer who played a steady game for his 47 (not out).

Nailer contributed useful 33. C. R. Naidu was not out for 27 which included a sixer and three four's. Yoganathan made 18, while the Maharajakumar was dismissed for 8.

For the M.C.C. Purrier took 2 wickets for 27 runs, while Parthasarathy, Hullcoop, Miller and White had one each for 11, 12, 30 and 21 runs respectively.

Homesters sent out Ramsingh and Miller to open their innings who played for half an hour reaching 33 runs for no loss of wicket when stumps were drawn for the day. Ramsingh with 25 runs and miller with 13 will resume the M.C.C. innings to-morrow.—Associated Special.

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NO PAN-ISLAMISM CAN MAKE INDIAN MUSLIMS TRAITORS

(Continued from page 12.)

lim needs and Muslim ideals. The success of this Conference is a matter to-day of open knowledge. Bureaucratic India got frightened; the dove-cots of Muslim reactionarism fluttered and a desperate situation arose in which bureaucratic India and the India of Muslim reactionaries, titled knights, Khan Bahadurs, Ministers owing their public positions and the fat emoluments they drew to official favours, of job-hunters and place-seekers-now all passing under the proud title of the All-Parties' Muslim reactionaries, titled knights, cause and became mutual allies and supporters in the fight against India's irrespressible aspirations for full nationhood and the completest freedom.

ITS IDEALS.

As against this, the Nationalist Muslim Party began to grow from strength to strength; within the course of a few months, huge nationalist Conferences, despite all kinds of alarms and threats of opposition, were held at various important places in India, e.g. Faridpoor in Bengal with announcements of similar Conferences in the United Province, N. W. F. Provinces and Sindh. Our meeting to-day here is also in the same series. With the phenomenal success that has thus crowned our efforts, we may well, in the interests of a general clarification of ideas and in order that all cobwebs of misrepresentation that hostile spiders have been weaving may be wiped away,—pause to reiterate and reaffirm our convictions and the political faith that is in us. We believe, first and foremost, in the full freedom and honour of India. India, the country of our birth and the place with which all our most valued and dearly-cherished associations are knit, must claim its first place in our affections and in our desires. We refuse to be parties to that sinister type of propaganda which would try to appeal to ignorant sentiment by professing to be Muslim first and Indian afterwards. To us, a slogan of this kind is not only bare, meaningless cant, but downright mischievous. We cannot conceive of Islam in its best and last interests as in any way inimical to or in conflict with the best and permanent interests of India. India and Islam in India are identical, and whatever is to the detriment of India, must from the nature of it, be detrimental to Islam, whether economically, politically, socially or even morally. Those politicians, therefore, are a class of false prophets, and at bottom the foes of Islam, who talk of any inherent conflict between Islam and the welfare of India.

A BASELESS FEAR.

Further, howsoever much our sympathy with our Muslim brethren outside India, e.g., the Turks, the Egyptians or the Arabs,—and it is a sentiment which is at once noble and healthy,—we can never allow that sympathy to work to the detriment of the essential interests of India. Our sympathy, in fact, with those countries can only be valuable to them if India, as the source, nursery and fountain of that sympathy, is really great. And if ever the times comes, God forbid, when any Muslim power from across the Frontier choses to enslave India and snatch away the liberties of its people, no amount of pan-Islamis feeling, whatever it may mean, can stand in the way of Muslim India fighting shoulder to shoulder with non-Muslim India in defence of its liberties. Let there be, therefore, no misgivings of any kind in that respect in any non-Muslim quarters. I am conscious that a certain class of narrow-minded Hindu politicians is constantly harping on the bogey of an Islamic danger to India from beyond the N. W. Frontier passes, but I desire to repeat that such statements and such fears are fundamentally wrong and unfounded. Muslim India shall as much defend India's liberties as non-Muslim India, even if the invader happens to be a follower of Islam.

SIR MAHOMED IQBAL'S PROPOSAL DENOUNCED.

Next, we not only believe in a Free India but we also believe in a United India,—not the India of the Muslim, not the India of the Hindu or the Sikh, not the India of this community or of that community but the India of all. And as this is our abiding faith, we refuse to be parties to any division of the India of the future into a Hindu or Muslim India. However much the conception of a Hindu and a Muslim India may appeal to and send into frenzied ecstacies abnormally orthodox mentalities of either party, we offer our full-throated opposition to it, not only because it is singularly impractical and utterly obnoxious but because it not only sounds the death-knell of all that is noble and lasting in modern political activity in India but it is also contrary to and opposed to India's chief historical tradition. India was one in the days of Asoka and Chandragupta and India reamined one, even when the sceptre and rod of the Imperial sway passed from Hindu into Moghal or Muslim hands. And India shall remain one when we shall have attained the object of our desires and reached those uplands of Freedom where all the light illuminating us shall not be reflected glory but shall be light proceeding direct as is were from our very faces. The conception of a divided India, which Sir Mohammad Iqbal put forward recently in the course of his presidential utterance from the platform of the League at a time when that body had virtually become extinct and ceased to represent Free Islam, I am glad to be able to say that Sir Mohammad Iqbal has since recanted it,)—must not therefore delude any body into thinking that that is Islam's conception of the India to be. Even if Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal had not recanted it as something which could not be put forward by any sane person, I should have emphatically and unhesitatingly repudiated it as something foreign to the genius and the spirit of the rising generation of Islam, and I really deem it a proud duty to affirm to-day that not only must there be no division of India into communal provinces but that both Islam and Hinduism must run coterminously with the boundaries of India and must not be cribbed, cabinned and confined within any shorter bounds. I say this, not merely as a Muslim, but because I further share the belief that such a faith alone can lead to the rejuvenation and resuscitation of all that is best and noble in this country. India's greatness has lain and shall continue to lie in its infinite variety and the multiplicity of its peoples, calling forth for a synthesis that shall comprehend all its inhabitants within one great orbit, and any attempt to reduce that variety to the morass of a dead uniformity through the process of separation and division must spell disaster and extermination for all concerned. To the same category as Dr. Iqbal's conception of a Muslim India and a Hindu India, belongs the sinister proposal of some Sikh communalists to partition and divide the Punjab. This latter scheme deserves to be condemned as ruthlessly and unceremoniously as the allied scheme of Dr. Iqbal, as its avowed object is to break up Muslim solidarity and strength in the Province of Punjab, so that thereby the Muslim may not be in a position wield any governmental power over the Hindu or the Sikh. This is a most unnational attitude of mind, and it really comes to this that no community can possibly accept or tolerate the sway of any other community. Once you accept this position, your dream of self-rule must banish into thin air, for according to this the Muslims of the Six Provinces where they are in a minority must never consent to the Government of those Provinces being placed into the hands of the overwhelmingly large Hindu community there. The motive at the back of the Sikh claim to partition the Punjab is thus too unholy and too anti-Muslim and anti-National to be touched even with a long spoon, and I have not the least doubt that you will simply condemn it and refuse even to entertain or discuss it.

NO SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

With a creed so expansive, namely a Free and United India, with its people all enjoying in equal measure and without any kinds of distinctions and disabilities, the protection of laws made by the chosen representatives of the people on the widest possible basis of a true democracy, namely, adult franchise, and through the medium of joint electorates,—and an administration charged with the duty of an impartial execution of the laws, fully accountable for its actions, not to a distant or remote Parliament of foreigners but to the chosen representatives of the land,—you would not expect me to enter into the details and lay before you, all the colours of my picture. And I should have really liked to conclude my general observations on the aims and objects of the Nationalist Muslim Party here, were it not that the much discussed question of joint or separate electorates, has to-day assumed proportions where no public man can possibly ignore it. You are aware that this question has divided Muslim India into two camps irreconcilably opposed to each other. You will also remember that it is the main rock on which the barge of communal settlement which was being constructed through the deliberations of the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, has tragically split. It has therefore become imperatively necessary for me to restate the general position in the matter, so far as Nationalist Muslim India is concerned. Whatever may have been the value or utility of separate electorate at a time when an artificially manipulated high—proper-tied franchise had the effect of converting a majority of the people in the population of a province into a minority in the electoral roll and when communal passions and feelings ran particularly nigh, with universal distrust poisoning the whole atmosphere like a general and all-pervading miasma,—we feel that in the circumstances of to-day and in the India of the future, separate electorates should have no place whatever. It will be frankly admitted that separate electorates have the effect of dividing a people, who should be civically one, into two water-tight compartments, with no occasions whatever to the different sections of them to come into that intimate contact with and to learn that sense of dependance upon each other which is one of the best and highest lessons of a democracy. Separate electorates tend to accentuate the distrust and suspicion that exists and construct no bridge whatever between the different sections and classes of the population. They did certainly engender a great communal consciousness among the Muslims in the past, but the time has come to cry a halt to this communal consciousness. While Muslims have become communally conscious, their non-Muslim countrymen have also reacted to these communal impulses and developed a corresponding or even worse communal consciousness. We thus find India cut up into two armed communal camps, each feeding itself on communal appeals and depending for its success and prosperity on communalistic propaganda. Obviously, such a condition of things can never be to the good of both. While the Hindu and the Muslim thus stands separated, armed to the teeth for a communal conflict, the country cannot possibly progress; you cannot even pull together for six inches on the road to progress. The reactions of separate electorates, as we see them on both sides, render it therefore essential, in the interest of all parties concerned, that this division of communities into separate water-tight compartments should forthwith disappear from the constitution, and their place should be taken by a system of joint electorates under which points of contact will multiply, the sense of dependence on each other and regard for each other's susceptibilities and feelings grow, and gradually though slowly there will come into existence a kind of assimilation and coalescence under whose unifying influences the Hindus and Muslims will shed their time-old prejudices and begin to think and feel as a people with common aims, common objects and common grievances.

"Good Government is no substitute for Self-Government. You who are past-masters in the making of mistakes, how dare you deny freedom to us to commit mistakes?"—Mahatma Gandhi.

NO ROOM FOR MOONJES AND SHAUKAT ALIS.

The extremists of either side will certainly be eliminated. There will be absolutely no room for a Moonje, a Bhai Perma Nand, a Shaukat Ali and a Shafi Daoodi. And I say it without any reservations whatever that the elimination of such characters from the body-politic of India shall be a common good. It is often said that separate electorates are a kind of protection for the minorities, and that the protection of minorities is a recognized principle in constitution-making. While conceding that minorities are entitled to be protected by definite provisions in the constitution guaranteeing to them the free and unmolested enjoyment and exercise of their religion, their culture, their language, their script, and their personal laws, and also holding that no minorities should be placed under any disabilities whatever, so far as the enjoyment of civic rights is concerned, all people being equal in the eyes of the law with no kind of discriminating disability attaching to any,—I maintain that the conception or description of separate electorates as a kind of protection to minorities is entirely wrong and misleading. The idea at the bottom of all these suggestions and so-called safeguards is the fear that Muslims may not be returned to the councils in the proportions in which they exist in the population. Of course, where the franchise is a discriminating one, such a fear is natural and legitimate. And I believe it was the working of this high franchise in actual practise which led to the demand for separate electorates on behalf of the Muslims. No such fear should possibly be entertained to-day. The franchise of to-day is either adult suffrage or at least such low franchise as will place no community at a disadvantage and will maintain the respective ratio of the different communities in the voting register. With this as the very basis of the electoral structure, any fear of the Muslims not securing the requisite number of seats in the legislatures of those provinces where they are in a majority, is completely negatived. On the contrary, even looking at the question from a narrow point of view, namely the good or advantage of the Muslim community alone, joint electorates with adult franchise as the basis, or failing it such franchise as will reflect the population ratio in the voting register, should pre-eminently be a Muslim demand for those provinces where the Muslims are a majority. But so vicious have grown the implications of our communal outlook that we cannot see our own good.

A TEMPORARY FEATURE.

As regards the provinces where the Muslims are in a minority, the fear at the outset might be that under a system of unqualified joint electorates, Muslims might be swept off the board and might not secure such representation as they are entitled to on the score of their numbers. A fear of this kind at the outset, I perfectly visualise, just as the non-Muslim minorities are visualising it in provinces where the Muslims are in a majority. Do not deride their fears. They stand on the same plane with your fears and if your fears are to be respected and removed, their also must in bare justice be respected and removed. One effective method of removing these fears is to provide reservation of seats for the minorities on the basis of their population strength This is what the Nationalist Muslim Party has suggested and desires. It urges reservation on population basis for Muslims and other special minorities in places where some other community is in the majority. But such reserved seats shall be contested on the basis of a joint territorial electorate, with the right to qualified voters of all classes in that constituency to participate in the election of a member of a particular minority and with the further clear understanding that when carving constituencies for the reserved seats, care shall be taken to attach these reserved seats to those constituencies only, where the members of the particular community for whose benefit the seat in question is being reserved overwhelmingly preponderate or are massed together. Separate electorates even for the limited purpose of providing for the representation of minorities in an electoral structure based on adult suffrage, must be eschewed. It should also be remembered that even reservation on the basis of joint electorates must from the nature of things be a temporary feature, for as soon as communal trust and harmony is restored and Hindus and Muslims and others begin to think in terms of political doctrines and convictions, and not in terms of religion, it is in the terms of religion, it is in the interests of minorities that a restriction like that of reservation should disappear. Perfect equality of civic rights demands that it should be possible for a minority community to capture all the seats, once its members succeed in possessing and enjoying the confidence of all, a matter which must depend on the contribution they make to the service of the country as a whole. Reservation is a kind of check on this incentive to general service. Hence even reservation, however essential it may be at the present stage of our development, must be treated as a transitory and tentative provision. Our goal is a United India, with Indians of all ranks, Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs, Untouchables, Depressed and what not, politically and otherwise absolutely equal, it being open to any one to capture any electoral or administrative prize. The goal is yet distant, but we have to move towards it and make an effort to reach it, not in the spirit of division and separation but in that of unity and coalescence. Hence it is that we insist on the immediate scrapping of separate electorates and their replacement by a system of joint electorates, tempered for the time being by such provisional safe-guards as reservation for minorities, and subject further to the acceptance of the principle that while giving effect to the reservation provision, no community in any province, which happened to be the majority of the population there, shall thereby be reduced to the position of an equality or even of a minority. This is our faith and this our passionate conviction. How does it injure the Muslim community? We confidently put this question to those of our coreligionists who are to-day blindly advocating the retention of separate electorates, forgetting altogether that the political conditions in the country are undergoing a radical cange and that what is being looked forward to is not the India of Yesterday, tied to the chariot-wheels of British Imperialism as a happy hunting-ground for British exploitation but the India of to-day and to-morrow which insists on its immediate release from all political and economic shackles and which dreams of Independance and perfect equality, as its vision of the morrow so that it may or it may not, as it thinks proper, enter into a Treaty of Alliance with England for mutual benefit and the service of civilization and humanity in general.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

You would expect me, I believe, at this stage to refer, however briefly, of course to the spectacular farce that is being enacted to-day in far-off London under the guise and title of the Round-Table Conference. Ordinarily, perhaps, I might not have referred to it at all, because, after what has come to pass and after the manner in which this Conference was packed with nonentities and official henchmen, no Indian expected really much from the deliberations of this stagemanaged show, which, whatever the original purpose which gave it shape as the means of reconciling affronted India after the insult it had received through the constitution of an All-White Statutory Commission, has, in its later developments, figured as a most repulsive arena for the cock-pit wrangles of the Hindu and Muslim loyalist-communalist section who were specially and designedly nominated to it in such large numbers. My object in really referring to it is to protest against the unseemly and undignified manner in which the name of our revered leader and patriot, viz., Dr. M. A. Ansari, has been brought in. I am really sorry that Mahatma Gandhi should have at all agreed to sit in a Conference that had marched away from its original purpose and which bureaucratic India had, therefore, packed heavily with notorious reactionaries and its devoted henchmen. The Mahatma should have seen through the game and should have at once decided that he would be no party to an arrangement under which the eternal friends of the bureaucracy, who can never be expected to run counter to the dear wishes of a patron that has been constantly finding any number of comfortable jobs for them, would be pitted against him in more congenial surroundings. The composition of the Conference to which he rightly attributed the failure of the negotiations in connection with the communal settlement was an open book and no carefully guarded secret. He should have left British statesmen to parley and have their own terms with men, who were certainly their dependants and creatures but in on possible meaning of the term, representatives of India.

"MUSLIM" DELEGATES DO NOT REPRESENT US."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, to whom Mahatma Gandhi's thrust went home, like a double-faced Janus, made a most futile attempt to vindicate their representative character by saying that democracy was not a crowd, but he should know and I believe, he knows that although democracy is not a crowd, it is the crowd that lends all force, importance and soverign power to those who can be rightly regarded as the elected representatives of any nation or people. May I ask Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who owes his entire position to the crowd whom he was belittling, to name or define the representative democracy which "elected" the British Government's nominees to the Round Table Conference. I do not, however, wish to pursue this aspect of the matter, as the utterly unrepresentative character of the Hindu crew and also of the Muslim crew, with the exception of a few persons like Mr. Jinnah for whom my respect has felt no abatement, despite some of his recent utterances, Sir Ali Imam, the pioneer of Muslim Nationalism, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, God's chosen messenger to preach the gospel of eternal Hindu-Muslim Unity and a few others, stands writ in unmistakable terms in recent public events in India which can be read and seen by all those who have eyes to see and ears to hear. What has particularly pained me in the entire proceedings of the Round Tablers has been Mahatma Gandhi's appeal to these Muslim reactionaries to join with him in securing Dr. M. A. Ansari's presence at the Conference Table. Mahatma Gandhi should have either not left India without Dr. Ansari or at least should not have asked for any kind of assistance from those who stood in mortal dread of Dr. Ansari as one, before whose trumpet blast of truth would fall Jericho-like the insubstantial walls of their reaction. Such an appeal has put Dr. Ansari's friends, not to speak of the embarrassment which it must have caused him personally, in a position of the greatest pain and suffering. Not that I in any way suspect Mahatma Gandhi's faith and honour in this matter. He certainly acted in accordance with the best dictates of his saintly philosophy as he conceives it, but the world in which we live, move and have our being, is not made of that philosophy, and it would have been well if Mahatmaji had not dragged Dr. Ansari's honoured affectionately entrenched, in Dr. Ansari is too strongly and too affectionately encrenched in the affections of his Muslim brethren in India to care for any nomination to a Round Table Conference where British Imperialism would like its decrees and decisions to be graetfully registered. And I am sure, were it not that the suggestion has emanated from one whom he and his admirers regard with abundant veneration and love, he would have been the first to stoutly combat it and to proclaim his determination to have nothing to do with a Conference the composition of which had been so deliberately planned. In the name of Muslim Nationalism, I declare that the bulk of the so-called Muslim representatives to that Conference do not represent Muslim India, howsoever much they may represent the British Government, which has nominated them to that Conference in support of its own interests, or even that reactionary clique, fortunately disappearing, which believes in an alliance with Anglo-India officialdom as the best means of perpetuating their role and place in public life and that if anyone believes that these nominees of the Viceroy represent anybody but themselves, he is only deceiving himself, and I say this notwithstanding the frantic efforts of Sir Mohammad Shafi and others of his way of thinking to vindicate thier representative character and blow their own representative trumpet.

THE KASHMIR TROUBLE.

There is one other vital matter which I must consider before I conclude my observations. You are all aware that for sometime past, grave dissatisfaction with the condition of affairs in the Happy Valley of Kashmir, designed by a beautiful Providence as earthly Paradise for Man, has been openly expressing itself. Finding no redress whatever of their old grievances and realising that the conditions of semi-slavery to which they had been reduced as a result of the oppressive policy continuously followed by the advisers and the Ministers of the Kashmir Durbar, were now beyond all endurance, the Muslim peoples of Kashmir who form nearly 90 per cent. of the population of the State, broke out into open discontent. The authorities met them in the only way in which irresponsible autocracies meet such manifestations of popular unrest and upheaval. Inhuman atrocities of an indescribable character upon aged men, helpless women and children were perpetrated by the Dogra soldiery and the Kashmir police in the name of law and order. The people stood these atrocities with extraordinary tenacity and indomitableness. They refused to be cowed down and persisted in claiming for themselves the ordinary rights of human beings. The State replied by a proclamation of Martial Law and a complete suspension of all constitutional guarantees. But even this drastic and last step failed of its purpose Light and wislom come, however from the only quarter from which they could come. Fortunately the conscience of the Ruling Prince was betimes touched by the ghastly sight which was the inevitable outcome of the blind and ruthless repression that had been practised, and his heart melted. General amnestly on alliberal scale was proclaimed and the people was proclaimed, and the people were invited to lay before their ruler a statement of their grievances and their political aspirations. The atmosphere created by this declaration of general amnesty is one of hope and promise and I have no desire to in any way disturb or mar it. But I may be permitted to say that it is a complete and utter distortion of this movement for freedom which has made way and raised its head in Kashmir, to represent it as a movement against the person and Gaddi of His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh Bahadur, having for its object his deposition and the exclusion of his house from the rulership of Kashmir. The trouble is by no means the creation of His Highness. The oppression and thraldom against which the people of Kashmir have risen to a man is not of to-day or ever yesterday: it is as old as the present dynasty itself, and there is on the face of it no reason whatever for the suggestion that the present upheaval has erupted all of a sudden or is any way connected with the person of His Highness.

FREEDOM CURE FOR ANARCHY

On the contrary, it is a matter of open knowledge that since His Highness came to his present Gaddi, he has tried within his limited means to ameliorate the conditions of semi-slavery which have prevailed in his State by the introduction of some measures of general beneficience. But when the soul of a people is up against slavery itself, any amount of beneficence on the part of an autocratic ruler cannot atone for the loss of that freedom and liberty after which the people have begun to passionately hanker. It is time for His Highness to dissociate himself from the anti-people advisers and Ministers who brought so much of misery in the Happy valley by a resort to indiscriminate flying and by ultimately proclaiming Martial Law, and to call to his Council-table persons who are of the people and whom the people look up to with confidence and understanding. But even this will not be enough. The great need of the moment is the grant to the people of a constitution under which they are admitted to a real interest in the Government of their land, and under which their rights as free citizens, subject to a Government of laws made by their elected representatives, are assured to them beyond official interference and usurpation. Now that a lull exists and His Highness has heard first hand from the lips of his own people their grievances and their aspirations, let us cherish the hope that His Highness, enlightened ruler as he is, will see the lasting wisdom of the adage that Freedom, not servitude, is the cure of anarchy, and that the best policy for a ruler is the conciliation of his people by a generous grant to them of that freedom and responsibility after which their souls are panting. It is no answer to say that the conditions in Kashmir are pretty much the same as in other States. I do not believe that this is so; it may be that there are some States, where the people do not enjoy that security of life, limb and property which a reign of law alone can ensure them, but the general run of Indian States are levelling up and there are certainly enlightened Indian States Rulers whose subjects enjoy the same liberty as their brethren in British India, with the additional advantage of having at the head of the State a Chief who is one of themselves and can fully share their hopes, fears and aspirations. If some States are still backward, let the people of those states come out with their dissatisfaction with the conditions under which they live, and it will be the duty of every honest Indian aspiring to be free not only to sympathise with their feelings but also to do his level best to secure their release and emancipation from that kind of bondage and thraldom. The people of Kashmir have broken their silence; they are no more dumb victims; they have spoken and Indian Nationalism is bound to respond to their voices of freedom. It is indeed most depressing that some of our Nationalist Hindu friends should have allowed themselves to be carried off their feet by this exhibition of popular discontent in Kashmir, simply because its ruler is a Hindu, and should have on that account given expression to sentiments which cannot be reconciled with their professed nationalism. I will, however, beseech you not take this thing to heart. Forget it and generously wash over it the sponge of forgiveness. Possibly, had the tables been reversed and a movement of this kind had been directed against the Government of some Muslim Chief, lapses of a similar character might have occurred in the ranks of Muslim Nationalism, let us, therefore, not bother ourselves with the doings of others, howsoever painful; let us do our duty, which is clear in the matter, unflinchingly and in utter disregard of what others do and say. While assuring His Highness and all concerned that there is nothing in the movement against his person and that no Nationalist Muslim would like to see His Highness replaced by any third party, e.g., the British Government, we declare in no uncertain tones that the people of Kashmir are entitled to a self-determined life and that the first duty of His Highness, a duty which is paramount to and overrides all other considerations, is that he should without further delay grant to his people a constitution under which they will through their elected representatives, frame the laws of their land and entrust their execution to an administration of their choice, fully accountable for its actions to an elected House, the position of His Highness being that of an irresponsible constitutional sovereign, away from the dust and sound of political controversy and placidly resting on the affections of a devoted people through the guarantee of a popular Government.

Hidden Treasure In Bhawalpur State

ATTEMPTS TO DIG IT UP

MULTAN, Oct. 23

An attempt will shortly be made to dig up treasure worth about 125 millions sterling pounds from Derawar, in Bhawalpur State. Legends about the existence of the treasure only 10 feet below the sandy soot have passed on to the present generation and several abortive attempts have so far been made to unearth it.

One Dewan Laxmichand claims that he knows the spot where the treasure is hidden, the secret having been disclosed to him by a hermit. Lakmichand has signed a contract with the Nawab of Bahawalpur, whereby Lakshmichand will pay for the digging operations and receive 7/8 of the treasure and His Highness will get the rest.—A. P.

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LABOUR OPENS FIRE

Start Of Election Campaign

SOCIALIST SOCIETY THE GOAL

A demonstration held at Scarborough in connection with the annual conference of the Labour Party was regarded as the official opening of the Labour election campaign.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who presided, said that there could not have been a more dangerous moment than the present for a general election. At home there were economic dangers for which at any moment urgent action might be required. Abroad the world was threatened with disasters of many kinds.

"The mean and sordid period of intrigue now ended has revealed to the nation what a complete lack of insight the Government has shown to the needs of the country. It has on its own admission no policy of any kind. That is why it now falls back upon a demand for a blank cheque. It puts no measures before you because it neither knows nor can agree upon what measures to propose.

"The election it has secured is a measure of its moral bankruptcy and its internal chaos. The election is a challenge to Labour. We do not propose to evade it."

CALL TO ACTION.

The lead which the Scarborough conference gave to the Labour movement was essentially a call to action. With a determination more earnest than he could remember in his 40 years' experience of political life, it had set its seal of approval upon a programme which aimed at the Socialist reconstruction of society. That was the mandate which he should place before the country.

"The electorate of this country cannot mistake the character of the proposals Labour has to offer. We ask for a substantial majority to press forward with our proposals rapidly and systematically. We are convinced that the decaying fabric of capitalism cannot be patched up any further.

"We must go forward decisively and courageously to a Socialist society. We have no idea of the purpose of the Government. We only know this—that composed as it is so largely of the life-long opponents, of all legislation which has aimed at the improvement of social conditions we are entitled to warn the electorate that its return would inevitably mean disaster."

TARIFFS NIGHTMARE.

In a criticism of tariffs Mr. Henderson asked, "Could a nightmare of fantasy go further?"

"Behind each resolution of our programme," he said, "is a careful and detailed study of the plans necessary to insure their effective operation. Unless the nation is prepared for the bold initiative in reconstruction we propose we cannot escape the consequences of that drift and uncertainty which are fatal in the situation we confront. Our purpose is clear. We are seeking to put the resources of the nation at the disposal of the nation. We are seeking to control the essential machinery of finance and industry that they may no longer be used for the advantage of a few. We shall reorganise them with a deliberate purpose of making the people the master of its destiny."

Labour would press forward with its efforts toward disarmament, and seek by international agreement the ending of the struggle over war debts and reparations.

"This world has become a unified world. We must try to express the great fact of that unity in institutions adapted to the realisation of its possibilities. The barriers, political and economic, which stand in the way must be broken down. We shall do all that lies in our power to make the League of Nations an effective instrument of its mighty purpose. We are seeking to build a newer and richer civilisation upon the ruins of the old. Give us that ardour and determination which is the great feature of the Labour movement. Give it unsparingly. Never have you confronted a position so urgent or so challenging. Never have you had the hope of a victory more decisive or more splendid."

A BITTER ELECTION.

"In my judgment", he added. "it will be the most bitter election of forty years with which I have been associated with public life. We have evidence of the intention already, but we have not had anything but an earnest of what is to come."

Mr. J. R. Clynes said that Labour in the coming election would find itself an absolutely united party. "It has become so powerful and strong", he said, "not merely in the politics but in the life of our country, that it has been able to shelve men of great ability and fine past service like Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden without the slightest internal upheaval and without any of that schism, difficulty and disorder which has always marked a severance of that kind in the case of other parties.

If anything was needed to tear away the label of National party that had been supplied by the conduct of the so-called Nationalists themselves. They had already divided into some six or seven groups, and there would be now a number of manifestos and an appeal that people should try to interpret them in set terms. "If you are in for nothing else," said Mr. Clynes, "you are in for a diversion."

T. U. C.'S POSITION.

Mr. W. M. Citrine, Secretary of the Trade Unions Congress, said that attempts had been made to show that there was a divergence both in relationship and policy between the T. U. C. and the Labour Party. He wanted to say emphatically that the T. U. C. subscribed unreservedly to the declarations of policy contained in the resolutions and the programme passed by the Conference

Mr. Citrine said that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had now surrendered to his masters in the Tory party. who had dictated a general election. He was appealing for a free hand, and it was pertinent to ask what title he had to expect the confidence of the electors. What confidence could the electors have in the judgment of one who predicted ruin and disaster if they went off the gold standard? What faith could they have in promises of a man who a few years ago at the Labour Party Conference said that he was a team man, and if the team went down he would go down with it? Mr. MacDonald had faithfully promised the country in a broadcast speech, that he would be no party to a coupon election or a coalition Government, yet he was involved and at this moment engaged in making provision for such an election.

"Mr. Snowden is to be given his reward by a seat in the assembly which he has so much attacked." Mr. Citrine said, "Mr. MacDonald will be kicked downstairs just as soon as the Tories deem it expedient, and what better fate can he expect who has intrigued for months past behind the backs of his colleagues to form a National Government? He is asking for a doctor's mandate, but the only part that Mr. MacDonald will be entrusted to play by his colleagues will be to administer an anaesthetic to the electorate."

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD IS IN ITS MINORITIES

BY HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK

The creative ideas destined to remake Society have always been the possession of the minority. History has depended, not on the ninety-eight per cent., but on the two per cent. Far from being a matter of sociological and political interest alone, this principle gave Christianity its start. When the Master in Palestine began calling out his first disciples from the mass of their countrymen, he was interested not in quantity but in quality—in seed, though but a few kernels, which if carefully sown might multiply itself. He was thinking not primarily of the ninety-eight per cent. but of a germinal two per cent. ..... The majority is almost certain to be wrong on any matter of fine taste or sound judgment, and whether or not the majority is right, it certainly does not rule. The dominant influence in every situation is a militant minority. The decision of public policy in this country now is determined largely by resolute, militant, compact, closely organized minorities that want something and get it .....

Bigness is not power. Power is in the ideas to which the future belongs, and they always have been the possession not of the ninety-eight per cent., but of the two per cent. ... Wherever a true idea is born and a creative minority rallies around it, there is the beginning of victory. That is encouraging and it is true. It is not, however, a truth to go to sleep on. We Christians were intended to be that minority. We were to be the salt of the earth, said Jesus. We were to be the light of the world. We were to be the leaven in the lump of the race. There is no possibility of misunderstanding his meaning, my friends. When a man becomes a real Christian he is supposed to move over into that small, creative sacrificial minority seized upon by visions of a better world and standng for them until they shall permeate mankind with their truth. That does make being a Christian serious business!

There was a time, however, when Christianity was very powerful. Little groups of men and women were scattered through the Roman Empire, "not many mighty," said Paul, "not any noble." They were far less than two per cent., and the heel of persecution was often on them, but they flamed with a conviction that they represented truths to which the future belonged. .....

In those days Christianity was very powerful. It stopped ancient curses like infanticide. It put an end to the bloody shambles of the gladiatorial shows. It laid hold on an old polytheism that had been glorified in literature, extolled in art, established in custom, and supported by government, and ended it in the interests of one God revealed in Christ. Then Christianity was very powerful. It was a minority movement with nothing to lose, with everything to gain, joining which a man pledged his very life as a forfeit. At last it became so powerful that it captured the Empire, entrenched itself in wealth and worldly prestige, stopped challenging the world, began compromising with the world, went on to defend the 'status quo' of the world, and never again, I fear, on so vast a scale has exhibited such creative, superhuman power.

Let us, therefore, this morning, for our own sakes and for the sake of our generation, see if we can recover even a little the meaning that saying of Jesus, "The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till it was all leavened." .....

As for being Christian, I suppose that reduced to simplest terms it means answering Christ's two-worded appeal, "Follow me." Where do we think it takes a man when he does follow him? Never into a majority. I wonder where you and I are this morning—three measures of meal or leaven?—"World To-morrow."

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S OUTBURST

Tirade Against Pt. Malaviya

Sir Michael O'Dwyer writes in the "Morning Post":—

Your issue of 29th September quotes the address of Pandit Malaviya—who, with Mr. Gandhi and Mrs. Naidu, composes the Congress delegation to the Round Table Conference—to the Indian Students' Central Association, on September 28. He said:—

If our efforts here to obtain what we desire should fail, there will be a strong movement—an all-India wide movement—for the non-payment of taxes. Bitterness, hatred of everything English, and a desire to boycott everything British, would follow. England will soon have to give India what is her due; it would be far better if England did it gracefully.

In these scarcely-veiled threats we can discern the mentality and the objectives of the Congress and the Mahasabha or Militant Hinduism, for the two are almost identical, and the Pandit, as a high caste Brahmin, is a prominent leader in both bodies.

The "India's due" which he contemplates is doubtless the domination of orthodox Hinduism, with the Brahmins at the head. What that would mean to other communities, the Moslems—80 millions—have already made clear, and so have the 75 million of untouchables condemned for 30 centuries to a status lower than that of the brute beast by the cruel Brahman social system for which the Mahasabha and its mouthpiece, the Pandit, stand.

One might ignore these insolent remarks if they were not addressed to young and impressionable Indian students, for we know that it is such students in India who have been responsible for most of the recent murders of British and loyal Indian officials.

The Pandit Malaviya was last year imprisoned for his share in the Civil Disobedience Movement, which he now threatens to renew. He was released this year as a "gesture" to Mr. Gandhi and the Congress, and, according to the Calcutta "Statesman", of August 27, he "exercised the liberty given him by the Delhi Settlement (Irwin-Gandhi pact) to go to Amritsar to take part in mourning for Bhagat Singh (the murderer of a British and a Sikh police officer at Lahore), and to call upon Sikhs not to tolerate foreign rule, but to come into the firing line and establish their own Raj in their own country."

Is not this incitement to rebellion and civil war? No wonder various associations—British and Indian—in India have censured the Government for allowing such language to pass unchecked. It is such licence that has encouraged the Pandit—while a guest of the British Government—to abuse our hospitality and preach to Indian students in the capital of the British Empire the sinister doctrines quoted above. As Sir Harcourt Butler writes in "Insistent India". "All attempts to conciliate the Indian extremists have failed and have emboldened it to greater hatred and to fresh demands."

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What the People Say

ST. JOHN'S HEAD QUARTERS BUILDING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The foundation of the St. John's Parsi Ambulance Head Quarters Building near Dhobi Talao was laid at the hands of Sir Hormusji Adenwalla on Sunday Morning. But to our greatest surprise the function was done in the camera. The members of the Division were made to confine in one of the rooms of the Elphinstone High School and then asked not to assemble at the building site at the time of performing the ceremony nor to take any photo or snapshot of the scene. The reason of this attitude was said to be a secret in the interest of the division, but this has created great suspicions in the minds of the members. Will any of your readers or those concerned clear this 'anomaly!—Yours, etc.,

AN OLD MEMBER.

EDISON.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Alva Edison, the Electrician Wizzard has passed into the unknown realm of Heaven. But he has not left the world in dark. His "incandescent light', shining in every street, glorifies his being and his 'gramophonhe' inevitably recalls the 'Master's Voice'. What the world would look like without these wonderful yet now-essential things? In a way, the whole of Humanity is indebted to him. Like many Age-makers he was the initiator of the Electric Age; and long will shine his name. He was simple and self-made man and yet an unalloyed asset for the world. Will the Nations Severally pay him a fitting tribute in return, by withholding their light-display and observing a few second's dark, since the electric sun has eclipsed?—Your, etc.,

A. H. USMANI.
Bombay, Oct. 22.

"UNTONCHABLES" AND JOINT ELECTORATES"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir.—I wish to inform the so-called "Untouchables" that their difficulties can be solved only by the Joint Electorates. Separate Electorates will mean that they no longer want to remain Hindus. And this will be a great trouble to them. Are not the Congress and the Arya Samaj trying their level best to remove this curse from Hinduism. The Holy Vedas are quite against this kind of unfouchability. They order us not to touch a lapor or one suffering from any such disease. By the by they order all Hindus to perform Ravan sitting side by side. And to eat while sitting side by side. How can they allow this curse? I can assure the reader that this curse is quite against the Vedas.—Yours etc.

RAVINDRANATH ARYA.

"INDIAN LOYALTY"

An Appeal For India

To the Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a little space to talk to my countrymen in the same strain as the "Just British" has done in the "Times of India" of the 20th inst. with due apology to its writer for using his own language?

So, Sir, may I ask, are Indians in India loyal to their country? I am sorry to say that my observations lead me to answer "Not even to some extent only." Equally, India never asked more forcibly than to-day for assistance, every assistance from her sons and daughters." When the "Just British" laments in the following strain, I too, sympathise with him for, "all around me in this city, I see Indians drinking foreign beer, riding in foreign cars, buying foreign provisions, smoking foreign cigars, in fact, assisting, no doubt, unconsciously, in the further downward trend of events in the old country."

Let me also join in appealing to all my brothers and sisters, to think of the old country, and cogitate as to how they can best do their bit with the maximum of sacrifice. I beg to apologise for forwarding the same few suggestions of the writer, which I too, am practising myself:—

1. Buy only Indian goods.
2. If not Indian goods then Empire goods, which includes British goods.
3. Get your friends to do so also.
4. If you cannot get an equivalent of your requirements in either Indian or Empire produce, then save the money, (a very sound advice indeed), if possible, and spend it on something else that is an Indian or Empire production.
5. Your collective loyalty will reduce prices.
6. Your collective loyalty will give encouragement to hundreds of Indians who labour hard in this very country to sell their home products.
7. Your collective loyalty will find employment for those seeking it in this very country.
8. Your collective loyalty will turn the tide of the depression existing in India to-day."

Neither am I generalising, but my lament too, is sufficiently genuine enough to make if amended, a vast difference to Indian exports. Surely, we Indians have only to survey the methods of other foreigners in this country, to realise what can be done by loyalty and some sacrifice.

You Indians, we too have got to get down to it and at once, and, if your devoted loyalty costs you an extra Rs. 10 per month, then balance your budget by sacrificing your visits and expenditure on watching foreign cinema films and talkies.—Yours, etc.,

"JUST INDIAN."

October 21st.

GOLD THREAD INDUSTRY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. G. B. Trivedi has rendered a public service especially to those who are engaged in gold thread industry. His letter was published in your esteemed paper on the 3rd nstant. I wish to draw the attention of the businessmen of Surat towards it. I fully corroborate the statement of Mr. Trivedi that "all the praise about the work of the Engineer began to be published in the paper just after Rao Bahadur Kale asked questions in the Legislative Council about his appointment and about his being a non-graduate, etc."

I have been dealing in this gold thread industry for more than 25 years and so am able to express an opinion on the so-called achievement of Mr. Haskeel of the Industrial Department. From my experience I make bold to say that the claims of Mr. Haskeel to have designed a new machine cannot be justified.

There are hundreds of such machines being used for a long period in Surat. They are cheaper and simpler than Mr. Haskeel's. Mr. Haskeel's 'new' machine of which so much made, costs Rs. 400 to 500 whereas our machine used since long costs only Rs. 75 or 80. This machine is worked also for a process of guilding. So the claim of Mr. Haskeel to have 'invented' a new process of guilding is an attempt to take an undesirable advantage of our silent method of work, i.e., our nature of not running to the press for publicity.

When I say that no real substantial work has been done by Mr. Haskeel's machine, I am voicing the opinion of all concerned in this ancient industry of Surat. I appeal on behalf of the gold thread merchants of Surat and our workmen to the members of the Legislative Council to see Mr. Haskeel's further movements in this direction.—Yours, etc.,

KHUSHALDAS J. JARIWALA.
Surat October 20.

THE HABIT OF HOARDING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—So much has been repeatedly said everywhere against the Indian habit of hoarding that one feels that it is really a ruinous habit. As I think that it is the best way of storing wealth, and bringing about cheapness and plenty in the country, that I request you to publish in your valuable paper a few lines in defence, if not in appreciation of this glorious habit of hoarding.

The opponents allege that hoarding freezes credit, and money that would be available for the development of commerce and industries is thereby withheld in vast amounts, which consequently retards the advancement and the industrialisation of the country.

Anybody who has wealth, in large or small amounts, naturally wishes that it does not decrease, but remains as much at the future time, when he would require it, as it is when it is stored. Our standard of value is gold. The rupee is only "a note printed on silver". Gold is, therefore, the ideal form of storing wealth. The only alternative of gold as a storer of value is the rupee; but it has no stable value. Only about a month ago, it represented about 9 grains standard gold, to-day it represents a little short of 7, and we do not know what it may represent to-morrow. In about the last decade only it has seen values between 3 and 1 shilling sterling. It is evident now that the rupee is incapable of storing wealth; and wealth remains intact when kept in the form of gold.

The rupee and consequently our money is not synonymous with wealth as we are apt to mistake it as such. Our money amount merely as receipts of wealth. The issuing authority keeps th's wealth, while issuing the receipts, and pays the wealth when the same are returned to them. The more receipts that we own the greater is the wealth that we transfer to the Government, who are the issuing authority. Although th's wealth is used only in the interest of the country, it is done according to the judgment of the Government, who may deem a certain act to be in the interest of the country, while we may own it to be detrimental to us. One who hoards gold at least unconsciously does not enable the Government to utilise his wealth in a way, wherein he would not agree. The most notable example of such an act is the rupee ratio. The public opinion is unanimous in denouncing eighteen pence ratio as detrimental to the country, while the Government hold entirely the opposite view, and have utilised fearlessly this part of our wealth in its support.

Again, one who hoardes gold, thereby checks further issue of money. According to the Quantity Theory of Money, the larger the quantity of money in circulation, other things being equal, the higher would be the price level, and conversely the smaller is the quantity of money in circulation, the lower is the price level. One who hoardes gold keeps down further issues of money, so that he not only checks a rise in prices, but keeps it at a low level thus benefiting the bulk of his countrymen.

To sum up, one who hoardes gold is undoubtedly wiser than all who denounce him for his act, as he keeps his wealth in the most unassailable form, he does not enable the Government to make use of his wealth for a purpose which he may not like, and by keeping down the quantity of money in circulation, he keeps prices at a low level, thereby conferring a boon to his countrymen.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. CHALLA.

FLOOD RELIEF IN BENGAL

An Appeal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like your readers to realise that the floods in North and East Bengal with the disasters that have followed in their train are not a thing of the past—an object of ephemeral charity. Indeed the condition of the people is so appalling that not sufficient publicity can be given to it, and I hope that you, Sir, with your immense power for influencing public opinion and directing public charity along useful channels will constantly keep it in the forefront of public attention. This is the greatest calamity that has over taken Bengal within living memory. But as it affects mainly the poor, the helpless, the voiceless, it has not been accorded that place in public interest which other events of far lesser importance have been given. It is a tragedy that one portion of India does not know what the other is passing through; the funds that have been collected are very inadequate, and if the lives of hundreds of thousands of people have to be saved then much more money will have to be subscribed.

The River Brahmaputra, Jumna has devasted the districts it has flooded over, rotting all the crops: and large tracts of land have disappeared with in its depths. The districts most affected are Rangpur, Bogra, Dasra, Faridpur, Pabna and Mymensingh. I will take the two last as typical examples.

The Serajgunje subdivision of the Patna District, has been affected almost wholly. Those who are in acute distress can be classified into three divisions (1) Those whose lands have been completely washed away—they have been transformed from prosperous jotedars to helpless derelicts. They have no food and their women have scarcely a rag to cover them—it is impossible to forecast when and how they will find their footing. (2) Those whose crops have been totally destroyed by the floods. There is no jute—only a few sticks; the aman or rabi crops have also been destroyed. In some places attempts have been made to grow subsidiary crops, but in most cases the water has receded too late. Some areas are still under water and hence no crops are possble until next June (3) The land less lobourer has been worst hit. He has no employment in the fields and the jute season on which he depended for his whole years earnings has yielded nothing. He is anxious to work but has no work. Then there are the man who cannot come out because they have no clothes, and the women still in Purdah who durk in the background, unable to beg and clad in rags and the men who have laid themselves down to die and have no desire for relief—There are several relief Committees working but their work is handicapped for want of funds. I have found that (a) there is scarcity and want of work even in the areas near the town (b) some villages are getting relief while adjacent villages are not (c) even where relief is dispensed many persons in need of it are left out (d) the distress is growing as the accumulated rice is getting exhausted and the vitality of the sufferers is slowly ebbing out (e) there are still many large areas which are in urgent need of relief, but are not being administered by any relief Committee I give as instances vast areas in Ulipara and in Ratgunge, still under water where the distress is very acute. If relief is not rushed at once to those areas the results will be catastrophic. The outlook there is appalling and where no relief is being given the people calmly await their death after having vainly run from one to the other of the Relief Committees for help. Very strict enquiries are made before dispensing relief, and only those in acute distress are given the dole, which is "one seer of rice per adult per week and half a seer per infant." Let the people who read ponder over it. The dole is the very least that is necessary to keep body and soul together; it is given out week by week, as the Committees discourage casual relief and only give out as much as they can keep up. The relief Committees dispense relief as cheaply as possible and a little goes the longest way with them. Many have been unable to plant a crop because they cannot afford to pay cash for the seeds. In the majority of household there is not a grain of rice, no money, and no crops have been gathered in. The starving people have sold their belongings and except one or two earthen pots the huts are bare. Large areas are still unrelieved. The Relief Committees are prepared to extend their operations but need more funds. The workers are in despair; they feel that many must die of lingering starvation and disease and they are doing their best to save as many as they can till the end of the famine, abandoning other to their fate. In Tangail, in Mymensingh, the conditions are similar, but the relief work is still more inadequate, while the distress is growing. If relief work is no extended there within the next fortnight, the result will be disastrous. There have been many cases of suicide of persons, who could not bear their own miseries or the agonies of their wives and children. As relief has been very limited the misery is correspondingly greater.

I have given the barest facts. I regret I have no words to describe the terrible conditions in the stricken districts and the urgent need for help, nor can the persons who have not seen for themselves the condition of the villages have an adequate idea of the prevailing misery. Few know of the tragedy which is being enacted at our very doors, few realise how widespread and acute the distress is. Hundred of thousands of people are affected. I have refrained purposely from harrowing the feelings of your reader by citing instances; but they are such that they will melt the stoniest heart and draw tears of blood. November and December are as a rule months of scarcity, but this year they will be months of famine. Never within living memory has there been such a calamity in Bengal and such distress. Persons whom we saw week ago looking famished are now nothing but skin and bone. May the God of Pity kidle the hearts of their fellow countrymen and induce them to make further efforts in the cause of charity.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to the Calcutta Khilafat Committee, 8, Zackaria Street, Calcutta, as soon as possible.—Yours, Ect.,

H. SHAHEED SUHRAWARDY.
Barister-at-Law.
President, Calcutta Khilafat Committee, Member Bengal Legislative Council.
Calcutta Oct. 18.

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New York, Oct. 24.

December	6.85
January	6.96
March	7.11
May	7.30
July	7.46

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 24.

October	6.72
December	6.84
Middling Spot	6.68

NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 24.
New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known Liverpool at closing time.)

October	—
January	—
March	—

New York. Noon Call.

October	—
January	—
March	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY
New York, Oct. 24.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 24.

	Opening	Closing.
October		4.71
November		4.66
December		4.63
January	4.69	4.64
February		4.66
March	4.74	4.69
April		4.72
May	4.80	4.75
June		4.77
July	4.86	4.80
August		4.82
September		4.84
October		4.87
Middling Spot		5.08

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Liverpool, Oct. 24.

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Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.49
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.61
Comra Good	3.99
Comra Fully Good	4.09
Comra Fine	4.24
Bengal Good	3.84
Bengal Fully Good	3.94
Bengal Fine	4.04
Scinde Fully Good	3.94
Scinde Fine	4.04
Scinde Superfine	4.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 24.

October	7.03
November	7.19
January	7.39
March	7.54
May	7.69
July	7.83
October	7.98
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.45

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, October 24.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. parcels 24 Oct. Nov. Sellers.
Carletta Russo, per 63 lb. Parcels 24 Oct. Nov. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, parcels, 27/3 Oct. Nov. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET, Closed.
London, October 24.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, October 24.
Java Sugar, Fine Lhite, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. and f. Calcutta, Oct. Dec. per cwt 8/6 paid.
C. and f. Bombay, per cwt. 8/6-1/2 paid.
C. and f. Karachi, per cwt. 8/6-1/2 paid.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, October 24.
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China £13-1/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register £103-1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £6.
National Bank of India £30.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £57
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. £75-3/4.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent. £99-3/4.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £38.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £43-1/2.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £51-1/2.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £89-1/2 Ex Dividend.
Consols 2--2 per cent. £56-1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent. £99-1/2.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London, October 24.
Copper Brazier, Closed.
Yellow Metal—Closed.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands—Closed.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge—Closed.
Tin English Ingots—Closed.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Oct. 24.
Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh		1,270
Central India	157	3,702
Barsi and Nagar	8	1,019
Hyderabad-Gaorani		321
Berar	52	6,320
Central Provinces	329	3,029
Total Oomras	546	15,661
Dholera	56	2,018
N.-W. Provinces	145	1,253
Rajputana	233	804
Sind-Punjab		4,408
Broach	69	4,387
Coompta and Dharwar	207	1,777
Westerns-Northerns		1,209
Cocoanada		2
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		288
Persian		333
American	1,250	12,180
Egyptian and African	144	13,245
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		53
Total	2,655	57,618

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD:—The following rates prevailed in the market of:—
BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY
April-May 1932 Vaida.
10-30 Rs. 182.
12-30 Rs. 182/4.
2-30 Rs. 182 Clearing Rate 183.
4-30 Rs. 182 Highest 183.
5-30 Rs. 181 Lowest 181/4.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 24.
Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 425 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lb.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 103 per ton.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 22nd Oct.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,152	34.671
Japan and China	2,806	99,136
Coast Ports		9,564
Up-country by Rail		13,148
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		6,539
Total	3,958	1,63,058

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT:
Bombay, Oct. 24.
Our Liverpool Agents cabled us on 23rd Inst. as under:—
11-23 a.m.—Some local buying in the Liverpool market on narrower parity.
3-45 p.m.—New York cables:—Rains, higher Cereals and Securities markets, large underlying trade demand, absence of hedges, disturbed shorts who were uncovered.
8-50 p.m.—New York:—Very little hedging, speculative and trade buying, firmness in Stocks and Grains markets.
Reuter's cable:—New York market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by excessive rains and covering by shorts.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, October 24.
Demand Bills 392.00

LONDON SILVER.
London, October 24.
Silver market is idle, business is small.
Spot 17-3/16.
Forward 17-1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, October 24.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5:5:3.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, October 24.
Interest day to day Loans 4-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent
Bank Bills, 6 months 6-5/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, October 24
T.T. London on Berlin 16.77-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.03
T.T. London on Brussels 28.03
T.T. London on Madrid 43.98
T.T. London on Milan 75.25
T.T. London on Berne 19.96
T.T. London on Paris 99.43.
T.T. London on Prague 133.00.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, October 24.
Cotton seed, Bombay, ton, No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton £12:17:6 Oct. Nov. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £11:15:0 Oct. Nov. Sellers.

LINSEED.
London, October 24.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £10:17:6 Oct. Nov. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton £9:2:6 October Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay ton £11:12:6 Oct Nov. Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.
London, October 24.
Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt. 15/7-1/2 Nov. Dec. sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt. 17 Jan. April Sellers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS
October 24.
Chybassa, Lane, Calcutta
Varela, Carrutnus. Busreh
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi

DEPARTURES
October 25.
City of Nagpur, McNei., Karachi
Warfield, Steel, Dunkirk
Burn Newland, Benett, Marmagoa
Khosrou, Beattie, Mauritius
Cepolis, Grigg. Abadon

LOADING
October 24.
Steamer Chitral for London

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chybassa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basrah, with a general cargo and 203 passengers.

S S City of Nagpur:—The K N Company's steamer City of Nagpur, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Warfield:—The M M Company's steamer Warfield sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Khosrou:—The T M Company's steamer Khosrou sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mauritius with a general cargo.

EXPORTS
Bombay, Oct. 24.

S S Ranchi for London:—950422 Rs. bar gold Chartered Bank of I. A. and China; 337047 Rs. bar gold T C Shah; 789706 Rs. bar gold R Motichand; 302452 Rs. bar gold National City Bank of New York; 9 bales animaal skin I Faizulla; 2 bales animal skin B Mehdi; 15 bales animal skin H Habibulla.

For Amsterdam:—765414 Rs. bar gold National City Bank of New York; 222705 Rs. bar gold P Mirchand; 151913 Rs. bar gold C Ramkarandas; 124262 Rs. bar gold R Goculdas; 319571 Rs. bar gold B Chunilal; 226953 Rs. bar gold C Khushaldas and Co; 262280 Rs. bar gold N Kidarnath; 254375 Rs. bar gold The Eastern Bank Ltd.

For New York:—53696 Rs. bar gold National Bank of India Ltd.

S S Stolzenfels for Hamburg:—275 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 cwt castor oil Swastika Oil Mill Ltd; 1000 cwt castor seed 2000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co; 1560 cwt groundnut cakes W Latham and Co; 1000 cwt linseed Steel Bros; 1740 cwt groundnut cakes J Travers and Sons; 275 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw J Finlay and Co.

For Malino:—40 bales hemp M Nissim.

For Bremen:—236 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2091 cwt groundnuts C Dharamsi and Co.

For Rotterdam:—6000 cwt jowari M Bhuta and Co; 275 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—130 cotton raw Volkart Bros; 63 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co.

For Passages:—75 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Britannia for Marseilles:—33 bales cotton fly L D Vora.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton raw, E. Spinner & Co.; 30 bales cotton thread waste, L. O. Vora.

For Liverpool:—55 bales wool raw, V. Oomersay; 125 bales cotton thread waste, Bombay Waste Manufacturing Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, M. Mofatlal & Co.; 62 bales cotton thread waste, A. L. Zaveri; 106 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export; 2000 cwt. groundnut cakes, Strauss & Co.

S. S. Chitral for London:—36 cwt. mowra meat, A. Dava & Co. 2000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Swastika Oil Mill Ltd.; 500 cwt. bone meat, F. Ibrahim & Co.; 1000 cwt. groundnut cakes, Birla Bros.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwt. groundnuts, K. Devchand; 803 cwt. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Toronto for Hamburg:—168 cwt. mustard seed, J. Dayal; 150 cwt. casium, M. Gulabdas & Co., 4000 cwt. groundnut cakes, Birla Bros; 189 bales cotton raw, Anglo Siam Corporation Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—6000 cwt. ground nuts, K. Devchand & Co.; 28 cwt. dill seed, J. Dayal; 2000 cwt. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S S India for Marseilles:—3000 cwt. groundnuts, R. Ratilal & Co.

S. S. Tokiwa Maru for Hongkong:—22 cwt. shark fans, R. Dhanji & Co.; 15 cwt. fish monds, R. Dhanji & Co.

For Moji 150 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—2500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokahama:—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—700 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

raw, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.;

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The following is the list of contributions received upto 18th October:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 32,878-1-0; Secretary, Deccan Students' Union, and Maratha Students' Union Rs. 625/0/0; Employees of the Moon Mills Rs. 337/0/0; Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Rs. 301/0/0; Employees of the Pralhad Mills Rs. 285/15/9; Mr. Gordhandas B. Narottamdas Rs. 200/0/0; Mr. Walchand Hirachand Rs. 200/0/0; The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd., Rs. 200/0/0; Mr. Dulabhdas Ramji, Rs. 200/0/0; One third portion of a collection made at a public meeting of ladies through Mrs. H. A. Tata, Rs 178/8/3; Baroda Collections through Mr. M. R. Dhond Rs. 135/0/0; Messrs. Laxmidas Rattonsee and Co., Rs. 125/0/0; Mr. K. K. Santoke, Rs. 101/0/0; Mr. Hamid Ali, 100/0/0; The Standard Mills Co., Ltd., Rs. 100/0/0; Dr. M. S. Wagle, Gadag, Rs. 100/0/0.

Rashtreeya Stree Sabha Rs. 1,000; The Secretary, Primary Teachers' Association Rs. 382; The Officers and staff of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited Rs. 307; One third portion of a collection made at a public meeting of ladies through Mrs. H. A. Tata Rs 178/8/3; Shri Sarvajanik Gujerathi Amateurs Rs. 151; Messrs. Kohinoor Mills company, Limited. Rs. 150; The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, Kandevadi Rs. 125; Kohinoor Mills clerks, jobbers and fitters Rs. 101/3/3; Rao Bahadur V. N. Parulkar Rs. 101; Staff of Messrs. Tata Construction Co., Ltd. Rs. 100.

Hon. Treasurer, Boy Scouts' Association, Kolhapur State and President, Konkan Relief Committee, Kolhapur Rs. 800/0/0; Gujerath Contributions through Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rs 655/3/7; The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Rs. 250/0/0; Pearl Mill Collections through Mr. A. B. Jayakar Rs. 210/5/3; The Bombay Kariana Merchants' Association Rs. 100/0/0; Charity Funds at the disposal of the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Bombay Rs. 100/0/0.

Including sums less than Rs. 100, the total on 18th October stood at Rs. 43071/6/2.

BERAR YOUTH CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Oct. 24.

Mr. Yusuf Meharally, president elect of the Second Berar Youth Conference to be held to-day arrived here by the Nagpur Express.

Informal talks with different workers were held and future line of work was discussed.

The Conference meets at 5 p.m. in Ganesh Theatre and the Subject Committee at 10 p.m. in Brahamavidhya Mandir.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, October 24.
Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed 1m. Spot 3d. Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1931-32	1930-31.
F P. Bale Receipts to date 23-10-31	2902000	4013000
Receipts Yesterday 23-10-31	150000	93000
Exports to date 23-10-31	1334000	2001000
Stock at Ports 23-10-31	4206000	3411000
Stock Interior Towns 23-10-31	1559000	1395000
Stock Liverpool 23-10-31	703000	724000
Visible Supply 23-10-31	7318000	6573000
Quantity in Sight 23-10-31	4698000	5760000
Quantity out of Sight 23-10-31	2592000	2280000

New York, Oct. 23.
COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 5-13/16

300 bales cotton raw. G. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Britania, Agent, J. Trading Co. from Liverpool:—195 bales cottons; 22 bales cotton tints; 101 bales cotton yarn; 310 cases newspaper; 38 cases paper; 50 cases boot protectors; 50 cases accumulators; 41 cases anchors; 26 cases bolts and nuts; 60 cases indigo; 114 cases looms; 50 cases candles; 390 cases whiskey; 1062 cases soap; 27 cases toilet; 535 cases machinery; 130 bundle steel bars; 12 bundle steels plates; 310 steel black sheets; 88 bundle sheets; 50 bundle copper sheets; 100 bundle tubes and tyres; 83 drums paint; 394 drums chemicals; 1250 bags chemical; 256 nos. pul'eyes; 20 cases ale; 200 cases cycle rims.

From Glasgow:—120 cases nails; 39 cases caltivs; 71 cases dotton thread; 219 cases newspaper; 1128 cases whiskey; 390 cases ale; 25 cases wine; 126 bundle tubes; 75 bundles circles; 75 cases beer; 145 drums pitch; 37 drums varnish; 687 bundle steel sheets; 30 bundle bolts and nuts; 77550 nos. F. bricks; 78 bundle steels bars; 76 bundle steels angles; 48 bundle steel joists.

From Marseilles:—30 cases pyretum roots; 730 cases vegetable products; 210 cases milk.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The New Electrifying Beauty of the Talking Screen
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
Supported by
CLIVE BROOK
in
"TARNISHED LADY"
A Paramount Super Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
All Talking, All Thrilling Drama of the Air.
"THE SKY HAWK"
featuring
JOHN GARRICK and HELEN CHANDLER.
Tops all previous air Thrillers by 5,000 feet.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
All the Delights of the 1001 Arabian Nights featured in
"KISMET"
featuring
OTIS SKINNER.
1001 Nights, 1001 Thrills, 1001 Delights.

BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR SEPT.

Fall Of 2.56 Crores.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

Collector of Customs, Bombay writes:—

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay imports and exports—for the month of September 1931 was Rs. 6.93 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 2.56 crores, or 27 per cent, as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, or of Rs. 5.5 crores, or 44 per cent as compared with those for the same month fo 1929. This fall is due to smaller arrivals of treasure and to reduced shipments of Indian produce. Imports of merchandise and exports of both foreign merchandise and treasure showed improvement.

2. Imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3.8 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 12.67 lakhs, or over 3 per cent over the figures for September 1930, but a decrease of Rs. 2.48 crores, or over 39 per cent over those for September 1929.

3. The total collections of import duty amounted to Rs 1,09,51,211 (of which Rs. 10,45,057 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 71,52,387 in September 1930 and Rs. 91,75,138 in August 1931.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE

4 Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 1.76 crore as against Rs. 4.41 crores and Rs. 4.65 crores in September 1930 and 1929, showing a fall of Rs. 2.65 crores, or 60 per cent and of Rs. 2.89 crores, or 62 per cent, respectively. The fall of Rs. 2.65 crores is chiefly accounted for by smaller shipments of raw cotton (minus 26,846 tons and minus Rs. 2.22 crores), seeds (minus 11,553 tons and minus Rs. 24.66 lakhs) hides and skins, raw and tanned (minus Rs. 14.26 lakhs) and manganese are (minus 13,790 tons and minus Rs. 4.23 lakhs). Shipments of cotton manufactures, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 4,0x51 lakhs. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 29.29 lakhs against nil and those of silver to Rs. 2184 lakhs against Rs. 44.93 lakhs and Rs. 9.1 lakhs during September 1930 and 1929 respectively.

5. Re-exports of foreign merchandise showed an improvement of Rs. 1363 lakhs as compared with the figures for September 1930 but a falling off of Rs. 6.31 lakhs as compared with those of September 1931.

TRADE STATISTICS FOR 6 MONTHS.

6. The trade statistics of the first six months of the current financially year show a drop of Rs. 13.3 crores, or 31 per cent in imports, as compared with figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, or of Rs. 21.79 crores, or over 43 per cent, as compared with those for the same months of 1929-30. Exports also contracted by Rs. 9.69 crores or nearly 31 per cent or by Rs. 16.94 crores, or nearly 44 per cent respectively, as compared with figures for the corresponding period of 1930-31 and 1929-30. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 72.77 lakhs as against Rs. 7.76 crores and Rs. 4.71 crores and those of silver to Rs. 1.55 crore as against Rs. 23 crores and Rs 4.4 crores respectively. Imports of merchandise fell by Rs. 2.27 crores and Rs. 14.94 crores respectively to Rs. 26.56 crores.

EXPORTS OF GOLD.

7. Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 1.65 crore as against only Rs. 4,364 and Rs. 48,442 and those of silver to Rs. 1.05 crore as against Rs. 1.32 crores and Rs. 34.99 lakhs respectively. Exports of Indian produce also declined by Rs. 11.01 crores and Rs. 18.39 crores to Rs. 17.73 crores. The decrease of Rs. 11.01 crores as compared with figures for the first six months of 1930-31 is chiefly due to smaller shipments of raw cotton (minus 53.839 tons and minus Rs. 7.83 crores), seeds (minus 17.903 tons and minus Rs. 1.18 crore), hides and skins, raw and tanned (minus Rs. 40.83 lakhs), manganese ore (minus 114.547 tons and minus Rs. 34.38 lakhs) and cotton twist and yarn (minus nearly 1 million lb. and minus Rs. 20.84 lakhs)

8. Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by Rs. 5.05 lakhs and Rs. 39.69 lakhs respectively to Rs. 1.51 crore.

Nagpur—The only lady Swaraijist prisoner, Shrimati Gangabai Chowbey one of General Awari's soldiers has been released this (Saturday) morning after completing six months' rigorous imprisonment.

WATCH for the OPENING of
KRISHNATONE'S
HARISHCHANDRA
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA

GAZI BLADE
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The Twin Favourites on the market, fully backed by Money back guarantees. Ask your Stockist or from
Premier General Agency
LAXMI BUILDING, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay.
WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented territories.

"H. R. H." IN TROUBLE.

"Yadav Chief" Arrested On Cheating Charge.

(From Our Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

One Ramkrishna Lukhisingh who calls himself as H. R. H. the Rajput Yadav chief of Deogiri or Doulatabad (Hyderabad State) has been arrested by Nagpur Police on a charge of cheating some persons to the extent of Rs. 7000 and remanded into police custody upto November 4th.

The police story is that Singh arrived here about ten months back and introduced himself to several persons as the real heir to Doulatabad Estate and opened a credit account at Mahadibag shop and other shops. It is also alleged that he rented a furnished bungalow near mental hospital and secured some furniture and led life of a noble.

He was arrested on a charge of cheating the Mahadibag shop as he has not settled his accounts.

RETRENCHMENT IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

(By Mail.)

A Press Communique dated Oct. 22 states:—

"The Retrenchment Committee resumed their meetings this morning (Oct. 21) and made recommendations, regarding allowances in one or two departments, the details of which had not been received in time for inclusion at their last meeting in September.

The Committee then examined various subsidiary points that had arisen in the course of their previous discussions including the question of extending the system of fixed Travelling Allowances and the distribution of fees for X-ray work between Government and the member of the staff. On the latter point they came to the conclusion that a larger proportion of fees should be credited to Government than is the case at present.

In the afternoon the Committee commenced a detailed examination of the large questions of revising the rates of pay for future entrants to the various Provincial Services."—A. P.

Abrama Khadi Karyalaya.

The Manager, Khadi Karyalaya, Abrama, Surat District, writes:—

We are able to keep at present 11 hand looms working. On average a family of six works on each hand looms.

This is the only centre in Gujarat where all the processes of Khadi Production are carried out by weavers themselves and so the Karayalaya is in a position to popularise 'Khaddar' amongst the public at a very moderate cost.

The patriotic public to help 'Shree Abrama Khadi Karyalaya' by all possible means.

SWADESHI—WAY OUT OF IMPASSE.

Mr. Iyer's Plea At Indian Merchants' Chamber Meeting.

At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber the President did not address the meeting but called upon the members of the Chamber to ventilate their views on the quarterly report which embodied the work done by the Managing Committee in the past three months.

Mr. Jamnadas H. Sanghvi urged the members of Chamber to give auditing work and particularly auditing of the insurance companies to the Indian auditors only.

PLEA FOR SWADESHI.

Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer referred to the crisis which England was passing through and said India has been passing through such a crisis for the past two years. Referring to the crisis in England, he said, the Socialist government gave in the form of doles and social service one million pounds a day and therefore there was no wonder if there was crisis in that country. Then the object of linking the rupee with the sterling, he said, was to save thoroughly the British people in India and to satisfy the services. He advised the Chamber to take a lead in the matter of swadeshi and urge upon every Indian to use swadesh. bank his money in the swadeshi bank and insure with swadeshi insurance companies only.

Mr. A. D. Shroff suggested that the Chamber should take a lead in asking government to fix the value of the rupee and say whether it was 18 pence or 8.4 gold.

The president said the burning question of the day was the exportation of gold and linking of the rupee to the sterling.

Mr. Sarabhai Prataprai then moved the following resolutions which were agreed to.

INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT.

This Chamber recommends to the Government of India that Rule 8 of the Indian Income-Tax Act be suitably amended to permit double or proportionately higher depreciation allowance on Machinery and Building employed in factories, where it can be satisfactorily proved to the Income-tax Authority that such machinery has been running on double shift or longer than the working day as provided in law.

This Chamber recommends to the Government of India that they should consult Commercial Associations in India previous to their entering into commercial treaties or Conventions on behalf of India with any Foreign Power."

BERAR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Oct. 24.

The first Berar Women's Conference began to-day at 12 a.m. under the Presidency of Dr. Kamalabai Deshpande of Satara. Lady Yashodabai Joshi of the Reception Committee dealt on the educational problem of women.

The President in her address pointed out how social uplift of women enabled them to take part in the last civil disobedience movement so much so that some had the unique honour of becoming "Dictators" also.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931.

NO PAN-ISLAMISM CAN MAKE INDIAN MUSLIMS TRAITORS

Malik Barkat Ali Exposes Border Raid Bogey

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS VISUALISE A UNITED INDIA.

THE SPECTACULAR FARCE. THAT IS THE R. T. C.

Where Mahatma Made A Mistake?

The following are extracts from the address of Malik Barkat Ali, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Punjab Provincial Nationalist Muslim Conference:—

On behalf of the Reception Committee, allow me to extend to you all my warmest welcome on this occasion. Since the first All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference met at Lucknow in April 1931, under the able and inspiring guidance of Sir Ali Imam, assisted by the undaunted determination and unalloyed patriotism of the founder of the Nationalist Muslim Party, Dr. M. A. Ansari, whose sacrifice and pure work shall continue to be a beacon-light for all wayfarers in this path,—this is the first time that Muslim Nationalism in the ever-living Land of the Five Rivers, to use a very apt phrase of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, has organised itself and determined to give clear and unmistakable expression to that thrill of freedom and that surge of self-determination which are of the very essence of that evangel of Democracy and complete Brotherhood which Islam brought to be battered world of Man, 14 centuries ago. To us, the unyielding service and unblemished honour of our country is the very first article of our political creed, and what greater pleasure there can be to the devotees of such a creed and the believers of such a faith than to be a Reception Committee for a Conference of Muslim Delegates, meeting from the various parts of the province, to proclaim their firm and unshakeable allegiance in unmistakable and unchallengeable terms to that pure creed of Nationalism which was proclaimed at Lucknow on the 18th and 19th April 1931, to a wondering world fed on the falsehoods and misstatements of British Imperialism and its discredited allies, the leaders and organisers of the so-called All-Parties' Muslim Conference.

NATIONAL MUSLIM PARTY AND ITS FORMATION.

The universal boycott of the Simon Commission, in which the All-India Muslim League had also participated, gave Muslim reactionaries the chance of their lives. Supported and countenanced by a patronising bureaucracy, they organised themselves, and under the captivating title of an All-Parties' Muslim Conference began to exploit the situation. The League which had hitherto refuted their claim to represent progressive Muslim opinion, was, however, crumbling into pieces. The very same boycott of the Simon Commission, which had called into being the All-Parties' Muslim Conference, lent to the dooping spirits of the League a sort of temporary strength and buoyancy. Nationalist Muslim India, which was gradually transferring its allegiance to the Congress, stood by its side, but the League had long outgrown its usefulness and was unable to accomodate within the four walls of its formulae and its policy the rising tide of Muslim Nationalism. Mr. Jinnah, as a sure and prophetic judge of the coming storm, severed himself betimes from the direction of its affairs, but unwittingly precipitated its collapse by bringing about a deplorable change in the personnel of its chief executive. Mr. now Sir, Mohammad Yaqoob, who had derided in the year 1927, the pretensions of the organisers of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference to represent India and had accepted the Presidentship of the All-India Muslim League at Calcutta at a time when Sir Mohammad Shafi, Sir Mohammad Iqbal, Sir A. Suhraworthy and others, who are the leading lights of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference, had broken away from its authority and in defiance of all constitution and conventions, were calling at Lahore another meeting under the usurped title of the All-India Muslim League was installed in the chair of the Secretary, but he had not been long in that office when he succumbed to the inherent weakness of his personal political faith. At no time known as a Nationalist, though, for sometime, under the inspiring direction of Mr. Jinnah, he had allied himself with the League Party in advocating the boycott of the ill-starred Simon Commission,—he soon veered back to his old loyalist moorings, and in place of the veteran Mr. Jinnah who had stood four square to all the reactionary winds that had beat against the battered walls of the All-India Muslim League, got elected to the Presidentship of the League the very same Sir Mohammad Shafi who two years previously had flouted the authority of the League and had set up a rival institution. This act completed the process of the virtual extinction of the All-India Muslim League as a political organisation. With the League thus out of the way and with no other organised rival institution to contest its claim, the so-called All-Parties' Muslim Conference which had been launched into being by the supporters of the Simon Commission, redoubled its pretentions and began to strut the stage as the sole, authoritative exponent of Muslim political views. The Nationalist Muslims who had so far supported the League as by a flank movement or account of its progressive policy and had rallied to its flag whenever the reactionaries made an attempt to drag it into the paths of obscurantism—could no possibly tolerate a situation where the League having ceased to function on account of the unholy alliance into which its chief executive had entered, the All-Parties' Muslim Conference was left as the only organised political party in the field, claiming to be the exponent of Muslim policy and Muslim aspirations. Hence it was that they stirred themselves into organised activity, and for the first time called at Lucknow a Nationalist Muslim Conference to voice forth Muslim desires, Mus-

(Continued from page 8)

CAN MAKE INDIAN

PERPETUATING LEAGUE'S AUTHORITY.

Labour Party On "Corner Stone Of Their Foreign Policy".

RUGBY, Oct. 24.

Last night Mr. Henderson presented the case for the Labour Party over the wireless and late this evening, the Prime Minister broadcasts his final appeal on behalf of the candidates supporting the National Government.

Mr. Henderson asserted that world capitalism had broken down even in countries where its authority was thought most secure, and described the remedy of the Labour Party as planned reconstruction of national life, which would put national wellbeing before private advantages. He denied the suggestion that the return of Labour Government would mean a panic, declaring that Labour stood for a balanced budget and set its face sternly against inflation as well as deflation. It aimed at a monetary policy of stabilisation, and favoured international action in co-operation with other countries to deal with the world monetary problem.

MAC-BALDWIN ENTENTE.

Mr. MacDonald returned yesterday to his own constituency, and had enthusiastic receptions at three meetings.

Mr. Baldwin at York said that a great crisis had brought him and Mr. MacDonald together in one Government and they would work together loyally.

Lord Irwin spoke at Doncaster in support of the National Government last night, declaring that the impression which Britain had made on the world was of vital importance to world stability.

Lord Grey referred in a speech at Dewsbury to Mr. Lloyd George's advice to Liberals where the choice is between a Protectionist National candidate and a Free Trade Labour candidate, to vote for the latter, and said "I say exactly the opposite."

As Tuesday draws nearer, all parties are concentrating their organisation on getting their supporters, and Mr. Henderson, for the Labour Party, have given their view on international policy as it affect the League of Nations.

CORNER STONE OF FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin say that co-operation with the League in all its activities must be the cornerstone of foreign policy of any British Government. The National Government will do everything in it's power to promote the pacific settlement of international disputes. It will also do its utmost to secure the fullest possible success of the Disarmament Conference.

Mr. Henderson declares his support of the view that the British Government should use all its power and influence to promote the authority of the League.—B. O. W.

LAHORE COLLEGE STRIKE SUSPENDED.

Students For Former Principal.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

The Forman Christian College students strike was temporarily suspended this morning as a result of the assurance given by Dr. H.C. Velte, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the College that the case of Dr. Lucas (American) former Principal of the College was under consideration of the Board. Final decision would be arrived at within a few days.

Yesterday a student deputation waited on Dr. Velte and informed him that although all the students were in favour of Indianisation they felt that injustice was being meted out to Dr. Lucas. A meeting of students was held last evening to consider Dr. Velte's assurance at which it was decided to suspend the strike till Wednesday morning by which time the final decision of the Board of Directors would be received by them. As a result of this decision students attended their classes this morning.—A. P.

SITUATION IN DHARANGADHRA

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

A message from Dhrangadhra states that the police and military have been posted at different parts of the city. One batch of volunteers was dispersed by the police. An attempt was thereupon made to organise a procession of the citizens but the police stopped it and the leaders advised the procession to disperse peacefully. Orders have been issued by the State prohibiting meetings and processions.

A meeting of the leaders of Kathiawar has been called at Wadhwan for the 25th instant to consider the situation in Dhrangadhra State.—A.P.

THAT PREHISTORIC LIZARD

What National Museum Authorities Say

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Ottawa. The supposed prehistoric lizard found in British Columbia on October 21 is still showing signs of life. It is declared by the national museum authorities to be "merely salamander of apparently modern origin which probably wandered into coalmine by mistake."—Reuter.

"I can retail to you the untold sufferings which were undergone in obedience to the Congress call. Do you suppose that we have undergone all that suffering for a mess of pottage? The sufferers included countless Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians. There was no talk of majority or Minority community. The Congress is the only Majority community, and it is prepared to guarantee the fullest rights, Civic, Political, Social and Economic, to all citizens."—Mahatma Gandhi.

ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN'S NEPHEW ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

Hartal As Protest Against His Imprisonment

PESHAWAR, Oct. 24.

A hartal is being observed today in Charsadda and Utmanzai in protest against the sentence of a month's simple imprisonment passed yesterday on Obaidullah Khan (Abdul Ghaffar Khan's nephew) at Charsadda for non-payment of land revenue.

Obaidullah Khan is on hunger strike since the 13th October demanding that "the Government should give decent food and lodging for all persons arrested for non-payment of revenue."—A. P.

CONGRESSMAN ON TRIAL.

NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

Under Section 124-A charges were framed by the First Class Magistrate of Betul against S. T. Dharmadhikari, General Secretary C.P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee.

The accused was defended by Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Barat-Law in the lower court. It stated that the accused will not now lead any defence.—A.P.

A. I. "Untouchable" Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 24

The eleventh session of the All-India Untouchability Conference will be held at Ahabyashram, Irwin Road, Poona at 9 a. m. on Sunday the 25th instant when Mr. K. G. Bagde Advocate and ex-M.L.A., will deliver his address as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference.

As Doctor Annie Besant, the President-elect has telegraphed her inability to come on account of bad health, Mr. Vithal Ramjee Shinde will preside instead.

Mr. Dhirubhai D. Desai, son of Bhulabhai J. Desai Advocate, who has returned from England after completing his studies in law.

AL-CAPONE GETS 11 YEARS JAIL AND FINE

LONDON, October 24.

Chicago.—Al Capone has been entenced to eleven years imprisonment.

Al Capone has also been fined fifty thousand dollars.—Reuter.

DR. MOONJE FIGHTS SHY

No Discussion With Students

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Dr. Moonje, according to Baba Naidu at the Students' meeting, has refused to discuss with him the communal problem, as he believes that everything about his attitude is to be found in the manifesto issued by the Hindu Mahasabha.

Frontier Provisional Jirgah

The first meeting of the Frontier Provisional Jirga was held at Utmanzai, Khan Sarfraz Khan, the Vice President, presiding, and passed resolutions appointing subcommittees to frame rules and organise different sections of the Jirga and reiterating their full confidence in Mr. Gandhi as the Frontier's sole representative at the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

TO RELIEVE POVERTY-STRICKEN

Spinning And Weaving Centre For Tharparkar District.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Oct. 24.

A new centre of spinning and weaving in the poverty stricken area of Tharparkar District is being started by the Desh Seva Mandal on the 15th of November. It will primarily help bhils and Muslims.

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, Professor Ghanshyam Secretaries of Desh Seva Mandal and Sjt. Vishindas of the "Hindu" visited the affected area and decided to locate a new centre at Soniabaha fourteen miles from Gadro station. The centre will mainly stimulate work in goat hair and camel hair yarn out of which beautiful carpets are made. If the Soniabaha Ashram work developes, it will provide another subsidiary industry for the famine area in Sind.

COMMUNALISM IN ACTION!

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PUNJAB NATIONALIST MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

LAHORE, Oct. 24.

A procession of leaders who are participating in the Punjab Nationalist Muslim Conference started this morning from the Railway station but as it was obstructed on the way by some Muslims of the communal group the procession was hurried along an unadvertised route. A small scuffle took place between the two parties and it is reported that some Nationalist Muslim volunteers who were leading the procession have been injured.—A. P.

Mahatma's Faith In Muslim Patriotism.

THEY WON'T COMBINE WITH FOREIGN INVADER.

Gandhiji Speaks At Oxford Under National Flag

LONDON, October 24.

A large Congress flag was displayed while Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Lotus Club and the Indian Majlis at Oxford. Gandhiji did not make a formal speech but answered questions, chiefly by English students most of whom dealt with industrialisation.

Asked how Congress would defend the North-West Frontier, Gandhiji replied that the only danger was the possible disloyalty of the Indian Moslem to India but he was sure that they would never combine with a foreign invader from the North-West. He also trusted the 1,00,000 socalled Red Shirts.

Replying to an Indian student Gandhiji defended his opposition to separate electorates for untouchables which, he said, would throw the apple of discord between caste Hindus and Untouchables. The latter's life would be made impossible by the caste Hindu. Moreover, it was only by putting the untouchables on the same voting list that reformers would be given an opportunity of aiding them to equality.

On the conclusion of the meeting Gandhiji was garlanded and was given an ovation.—Reuter.

MAHATMA JUMPS OUT OF CAR

With Loin Cloth And Shawl He Faces Biting Cold

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Only the police on duty and Reuter's special correspondent saw the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi at Oxford at 3 p.m. accompanied by Mr. Andrews, Miss Ben and Mr. Desai. Gandhiji arrived in a motor car from Eton on a visit to Doctor A. D. Lindsay Master of Balliol, who met Gandhiji in India last year when Dr. Lindsay was a member of the Christian Higher Education Commission.

Gandhiji jumped out of the car with more than usual alacrity as the mind was very chilly. The party immediately settled down to spinning. Gandhiji will address at 8-15 p.m. as joint meeting of the members of the Lotus Club and the Indian Majlis. The latter is composed of Indian undergraduates while the former also includes English undergraduates.

Gandhiji when walking out with Dr. Lindsay was entirely unnoticed by passersby. Many undergraduates were apparently interested in the loin cloth and shawl with which the Mahatma faced the biting wind. The local police, however, were concerned because Gandhiji set them the task of obtaining for him a pint and half of goats milk before tomorrow morning.—Reuter's Special.

GANDHIJI SPEAKS TO ETON BOYS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The meeting of Eton boys which was addressed by Mahatma Gandhi last night was very enthusiastic and listened with great interest to Gandhiji's account of the conditions in India.

Gandhiji in the morning met the son of Lard Irwin at Eton.

"En route" to Oxford Mahatma Gandhi called at the research Institute at Springfield where Colonel Maddocks (who conducted the operation on Gandhi for appendicitis in India) is carrying out important research work, and was warmly welcomed by Col. Maddocks.

Gandhiji also broke journey at the country mansion at which the relative of Miss Slade resides.

Gandhiji spent two hours in the evening with a group of younger Fellow of Oxford Colleges interested in political and economic science.—Reuter's Special.

Demand For Separate Electorates.

SMALLER MINORITIES COPY COMMUNALIST TACTICS.

LONDON, October 24.

Representatives of the smaller minorities comprising of depressed classes, Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians have been meeting since the last sitting of the Minorities Committee with a view to reaching a common formula dealing with their demands.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES.

It is understood that the have now agreed to ask that any community or interest at present represented on any legislature shall in future elect representatives by separate electorates, this to continue until relinquished by the community on interest concerned. It is understood that the agreement also lays down means whereby separate electorates may be relinquished by the community or individual constituency. As far as the community is concerned a referendum will be necessary, to be demanded by its representatives in the Legislature and to result in a majority of the community possessing the vote.

REFERENDUM.

In the case of a constituency separate electorates will be relinquished only after the referendum resulting in a majority of the entire community. It is understood that such a constituency will then be transferred to the general register composed of those communal registers which have been relinquished, but provision is made that there shall be no adjustment of this character for ten years.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The representatives have still to discuss their claims for seats and it is expected that the depressed classes will ask that as far as they are concerned there shall be no question of adjustment of registers for twenty years.—Reuter.

SECTARIAN CLAIMS CONDEMNED

LONDON, October 24.

A lively meeting of Indians in London this afternoon passed a resolution condemning "the insistetence laid at the Round Table Conference on sectarian claims which are contrary to the overwhelming desire of our people for the settlement of our problems on democratic and national lines" and urging the delegates to "subordinate all such claims to the interests of India freedom."—Reuter.

KARACHI PORT TRUST

Indian Pilot Appointed

KARACHI, Oct. 23.

What is claimed to be the first appointment in India of an Indian pilot was made by the Karachi Port Trust to-day when it selected Mr. T. T. Bhombal, a Mahomedan, the only Indian among the applicants for the post. The subject, which had aroused great interest among members was considered at four previous meetings and repeatedly adjourned after lively discussions. Some European members voted in favour of Mr. Bhombal to-day.—A. P.

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